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**Turin Trial Recessed**

**2 Extremists Arrested  
In Italy Hunt for Moro**

MILAN, March 23.—Two extremists were arrested today by police hunting the kidnappers of former premier Aldo Moro. One of them tried to swallow a letter with German names on it, but police managed to seize part of it.

The Red Brigades have claimed responsibility for kidnapping Mr. Moro. Police did not say whether the two men arrested today had any connection with the terrorist gang or the abduction.

The man who tried to swallow the letter was identified as Giuseppe Zamboni, 39. Police said that he was stopped here while riding a bicycle.

Meanwhile, Brunilde Petramer, once the most wanted woman in Italy, was questioned today on her alleged involvement with the Red Brigades. Mrs. Petramer, 30, was arrested in Naples last night on charges stemming from the March 10 assassination of a police officer scheduled to testify at the trial of the Red Brigades members in Turin.

**Italian Communists Crusade  
Against Factory Terrorism**

TURIN, March 23 (WP).—It is 10 o'clock on a weekday afternoon and outside gate No. 15 of Fiat's giant "Mirafiori" automobile plant, two men with megaphones are shouting the workers to enter and exit in between shifts.

One is a wined man hawking vegetables. The other is a young Communist urging the workers to step up their criticism of terrorism and to be on the alert for terrorist sympathizers within the factory.

Other union members are handing out mimeographed flyers. One reads: "Workers, the atrocities of terrorism represent a threat to democracy and a blow against the working class."

Efforts by Turin's Communist administration and by Italy's labor federation to convince workers in this industrial center that they must speak out against the Red Brigades and their revolutionaries are part of a nationwide campaign that has been going on for some time.

But the kidnapping last week of former Premier Aldo Moro by the Red Brigades has given new thrust to the union efforts. "The terrorists want to foment splits within the movement and bring the working class to its knees," said a trade unionist belonging to the powerful Catholic-Socialist union and the country's largest.

A major issue in Italy in recent months has been the degree to which the labor force at Fiat and elsewhere may have been infiltrated by terrorists or sympathizers willing to provide logistical information.

Suspicion of worker complicity has been fed by the discovery of a Fiat worker and other major plants of Red Brigades leaflets. One of the Red Brigades members currently on trial here was a Fiat worker, and worker apathy often greeted past attacks on business executives.

The current concern over terrorism by worker organizations and the largely worker-supported Communist party goes back to all before the Moro kidnapping. This country's major industries have been a prime target since the Red Brigades began operating here in 1970. And during the last two years there has been a special focus on Fiat, Italy's largest and most successful private firm.

More than half the Red Brigades have sworn in.



PROTEST AGAINST POLLUTION—1,000 French marching near Brest yesterday demonstrating against huge oil slick off Brittany. One man is waving dead bird.

**Barre Accuses Tanker's Captain,  
Tug Skipper of 'Grave Negligence'**

BREST, France, March 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Raymond Barre said today that the tanker Amoco Cadiz was wrecked, causing the world's largest coastal oil spill, because of "grave negligence" by its captain and the tug captain who went to his aid.

Mr. Barre's statement was the strongest made by the French government. It came, as huge slicks from the 170,000 tons of oil already spilled moved toward Mont St. Michel and the Normandy coast.

French authorities were again considering the benefits and dangers of setting fire to the estimated 50,000 tons of oil still aboard the tanker.

Mr. Barre also said today that, as of Monday, tankers would be banned from coming within seven miles of the French coast and would be obliged on entering French territorial waters to signal their position, their route and any difficulties.

Capt. Pasquale Bardari, 37, master of the tanker, was charged Monday with breaking French laws on pollution by negligence, but he has not come to trial.

The captain of the German tug Pacific, which tried to tow the disabled Amoco Cadiz, was charged and then released provisionally to allow the tug to join in salvage work. The judge said however, that his investigation was not completed.

A separate inquiry by French maritime authorities into the accident also has not yet been completed.

And Robert Fabre, outgoing president of the Left Radicals party, the third member of the leftist alliance, announced that he also would meet with the President.

In his first speech to the nation last night after the government's coalition defeat of the left in last Sunday's legislative elections, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said that he wanted to change the political atmosphere in France with an "opening" to those who had voted against his supporters.

The problem, he said, was not that "France is cut in two," a political cliché reflecting the

and Socialist leader François Mitterrand then refused in turn.

Today, Mr. Mitterrand announced his willingness to call on the President next week at the Elysée Palace. A few hours later, the Communist party said that its leader would also accept, as would the two members of the Communist Political Bureau who head the major trade union CGT.

Mr. Marchais's willingness to enter the house of power as a guest was in no way foreshadowed by the way L'Hannant, the Communist party daily, reported the President's offer this morning. The headline said only: "Words, Words, Words" and was accompanied by a first-page cartoon caricaturing Mr. Giscard d'Estaing as an aging 19th-century dandy suggesting to his spouse that he would like to "distribute a little charity to those who didn't vote for us."

**Carter Reported Discouraged  
U.S.-Israeli Discord Grows  
Over Ways of Seeking Peace**

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The U.S.-Israeli split over how to reach a Middle East peace appeared wider than ever today, with Prime Minister Menachem Begin acknowledging "difficulties" and President Carter reportedly frustrated and discouraged.

Mr. Begin, in a National Press Club speech, accused the Carter administration of abandoning its earlier support of an Israeli proposal for a limited return of occupied Arab land and limited self-rule for Palestinian Arabs.

When Israel first proposed this plan three months ago, he said, Mr. Carter and other administration officials called it a "long step forward" and a "notable contribution" toward peace.

"It is with deep sorrow that I have to tell you that in a certain moment in recent weeks, those good words... suddenly disappeared from the lexicon," Mr. Begin said.

"Names, bad names, were thrown into the arena," he said. He called for a renewal of "the spirit of the Jerusalem and Esplanade meetings" with President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, with whom he said he became friends.

He called, in the nationally televised speech, for renewed American understanding of Israel's proposed plan for limited self-rule for Arabs in the Gaza Strip and West Bank areas. But he declared that Israel must maintain security over the area for its own protection.

At the White House, senators who met with President Carter this morning called on Israel afterward to show more "flexibility" in meeting Mr. Sadat's initiatives.

Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., complained that Mr. Begin "seems unwilling to do anything" about Israeli settlements in the occupied territory, which Mr. Carter has repeatedly called "obstacles" to peace.

Sen. Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., said the President appeared deeply frustrated after his two days of meetings with Mr. Begin. "I think that prospects are momentarily discouraging," he told reporters.

Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said that "unless there is some more flexibility on the part of Israel, I don't see any hope for a settlement." He said that

neither side now was showing "the degree of flexibility" needed.

The senators were invited to the White House by Mr. Carter, who briefed them on the Begin talks and sought to persuade them to support the administration's proposed three-part ceasefire package—50 advanced F-15s to Saudi Arabia, 15 ad-

ditional F-15s and 75 F-16s to Israel and 50 less-advanced F-5E fighters to Egypt.

Mr. Carter's efforts, which included meetings yesterday with key House members, appeared to some observers to be a demonstration during Mr. Begin's visit of determination to proceed with the plan, despite Israel's opposition.

Mr. Begin was asked today for his views of the proposed sales package, which the administration insists must be considered as a balanced all-or-nothing package. He said there should be no "linkage" of arms supplies for Israel with those for any other country. In 1975, he noted, the



PEACEMAKERS—Maj. Gen. Emmanuel Erskine of Ghana (saluting), commander of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, reviewing the troops in Beirut yesterday with French Colonel Pierre Germain Salvan, commander of the French contingent.

**Shelling Reported in South  
French UN Contingent in Lebanon**

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, March 23.—French troops who flew here today to join the United Nations peacekeeping force prepared to move south after UN commanders held contacts with officials of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Two hundred twelve paratroopers in combat dress arrived by airliner today and a spokesman for the French contingent said that between 300 and 350 more men are due here tomorrow.

Sporadic outbursts of shooting and shelling were reported from the south today, on the third day of the cease-fire.

Workers at a Red Cross center in Tyre said that they saw Israeli planes bombing an area close to the coast near the Israeli border.

But there was no official confirmation of the raids and a military spokesman in Tel Aviv said later that Israeli forces did not open fire anywhere in south Lebanon during the day.

A Palestinian guerrilla spokesman said that Israeli forces had shelled some guerrilla positions in the south. He said that the guerrillas had returned the fire and raised posts behind Israeli lines.

In Meshula in northern Israel, UN officials said that Lebanese Christian militiamen had fired shots over the heads of Iranian troops of the UN force moving into south Lebanon.

They also said that Christian forces had blocked the way of Iranian troops trying to set up a post on a bridge over the Litani River, but that Israeli officers had persuaded them to let the Iranians through.

The Christian forces, who regard the Israelis as their allies, have strongly objected to the posting of UN forces to replace Israeli troops, who invaded the south 10 days ago.

In Paris, informed sources said that the figure of 4,000 set by the UN for the force would probably be insufficient. They added

that France was prepared to increase its contribution.

As the cease-fire continued, official figures issued in Beirut said the Israeli invasion had forced 265,000 persons to flee their homes. The Lebanese government and a UN agency said that 200,000 Lebanese and 65,000 Palestinians had been forced out of the south.

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**Cambodia Today: No Phones, No Public Transport, No Money, No Cities**

By Michael Dobbs

BEKRADE, March 23 (WP).—Almost three years after the Communist take-over of Cambodia, the National Bank in Phnom Penh is a heap of rubble. Safe deposit boxes lie apparently untouched beneath piles of rubble. Nobody seems to care whether they contain money or not.

A party of four Yugoslav journalists just back from Phnom Penh—the first foreign reporters other than Chinese or Vietnamese to visit Cambodia since the Communists came to power—found that like everything else associated with the old regime, money has simply been abolished.

"In Cambodia," Maroje Mihovlic wrote in the Zagreb daily Vjesnik, "there is no money, no post, no television, no public transport, no telephone exchange, no university."

**Yugoslav Journalists Find Old Ways Abolished for Communal Life**

Phnom Penh, once a beautiful, French-accented city with a population that by 1975 had been swollen by war refugees to more than 2 million, has been reduced by Cambodia's new rulers to a town of less than 20,000.

The city's imposing villas and mansions are inhabited by soldiers and peasants living squatter-style amid their chickens and other animals.

Much personal property has simply been abandoned. Mr. Mihovlic wrote: "In the courtyards of many houses, one sees ruined furniture and the shells of cars. The outskirts of the city are like automobile graveyards."

Busting Planes  
Dragoslav Rancic of the Belgrade paper Politika reported: "At Phnom Penh airport lie the remains of Lon Nol's American

airplanes. Turning to rust, they are evidence of a war, but also of a change in attitude toward the past and traditional values." Lon Nol led the U.S.-backed government that was defeated by the Communists.

There is only one store in Phnom Penh. Open two days a week, it serves the diplomatic corps—Cambodia has relations with China, North Korea, Albania, Cuba, Egypt, Laos, and Yugoslavia. Scotch whisky, American butter, and French wine are still on the shelves, and payment is strictly in U.S. dollars.

Some of the houses still have television antennas, even though no television programs have been broadcast in Cambodia for three years. The main medium of information is the radio station, the Voice of Democratic

Kampuchea, which broadcasts news, directives and commentary interspersed with revolutionary music.

Despite official claims that U.S. influence has been all but eliminated, there is little to read. A newspaper, the Revolution, is published three times a month and a magazine even more irregularly. Even the classical Marxist textbooks have not been published and the National Library is neglected and littered with old furniture.

Cities and Food  
Contending that the cities are breeding grounds for parasites, the new rulers have put all their efforts into developing the countryside. Poi Poi, the Cambodian Premier and Communist party secretary, said in a two-hour interview with the Yugoslav journalists:

"We evacuated the cities to solve the food problem and to give the nation confidence in the revolution. Confidence would have been lost if people had died from starvation in the cities."

He also said that the "American imperialists" had a plan to create chaos and disorder in Phnom Penh following their withdrawal.

The new order in Cambodia is based on the village and in particular on two social units—the agricultural cooperative and the mobile brigade. Together these provide the engine of the country's economic development.

The journalists visited the Leay Bou cooperative in the southern Takeo Province, made up of about 10,000 people. Mr. Mihovlic said that life there was totally communal. "Proper-

ty such as bicycles, sewing machines, domestic animals are held in common. Each cooperative has a clinic and an elementary school. Everything is done communally—from eating (in huge communal halls) to bringing up children."

Members of the cooperative receive no money; they are paid approximately a kilo (2.2 pounds) of rice a day and a pair of black pajamas a year. New wooden houses are being built in the village.

The journalists found no shortage of food in the cooperatives they visited. Cambodia is in any case a rich agricultural country; apart from rice, there has always been plenty of fruit and fish.

The mobile brigades are composed largely of young people working in teams of up to 20,000 people. The brigades travel from one construction project to

the most controversial component of the administration's \$4.8-billion Middle East arms package, which also includes the sale of 90 advanced fighters to Israel and 50 less sophisticated aircraft to Egypt. The administration has insisted that Congress consider the package on an all-or-nothing basis, meaning that a failure to approve the Saudi deal would lead to a withdrawal of the airplane offer to Israel and Egypt.

Critics of the package, however, argue that the Saudi deal could jeopardize Israel's traditional air supremacy in the region and that the U.S. Air Force's new F-15 is far too sophisticated an aircraft for the small, inexperienced Saudi Air Force. In an effort to allay congressional concerns, Mr. Carter yesterday met with members of the House International Relations Committee. He is scheduled to meet today with the Foreign Relations Committee.

Despite rising congressional

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



## To Assist Ethiopian Attack

## Cuban Troops Reported in Eritrea

By David Lamb

NAIROBI, March 23.—Large numbers of Cuban troops are moving into Ethiopia's Eritrea Province, apparently preparing a major attack against secessionist guerrillas who control most of the countryside, European diplomatic sources said yesterday.

The Cuban presence there—if on the scale of that in the Ogaden—could dramatically alter the tide of battle in Eritrea, where about 40,000 guerrillas have been slowly winning their 16-year-old war against the rest of Ethiopia.

European diplomats who have been in Ethiopia recently said there is no indication that the

estimated 12,000 Cubans supporting the Marxist government in Addis Ababa are withdrawing, despite their victory over Somali insurgents in the Ogaden.

But these diplomats said that no Cubans had arrived in Addis Ababa since March 12, when Ethiopia Airlines sent its last passenger flight to Angola to pick up Cuban soldiers. The airline made 78 nighttime flights to Angola between November and March, the sources said.

Sources in Ethiopia in touch with guerrilla leaders said that the Eritreans were shocked at the ease with which the Cuban-led, Russian-supported Ethiopian Army rolled through Somali defenses in the Ogaden. There was some speculation that these lead-

ers might now be willing to negotiate a settlement rather than confront an Ogaden-style onslaught.

## Marxist Against Marxist

If Cuba does help launch a full-scale attack in Eritrea, it will put Havana in the peculiar position of trying to defeat a Marxist liberation movement. One of the two guerrilla groups fighting in Eritrea, the Popular Liberation Forces (PLF), even has a portrait of Cuban leader Fidel Castro hanging in its office.

The Cuban buildup in Eritrea appears to be contrary to Washington's understanding that Cuban forces in Ethiopia would be reduced substantially once Somalia withdrew from the Ogaden, a process that Somalia says is now complete.

Russia had told the Carter administration to expect the Cuban reduction although the State Department said two weeks ago that no timetable had been set or even discussed and that no hard commitment had been made for the tentative withdrawal.

Ethiopia has committed about 50,000 regular army soldiers and thousands of Cuban-trained militiamen to the Eritrean conflict. The secessionists made dramatic military gains last year and now control about 90 per cent of the province and most of the key towns except Asmara, Asseb and Massawa.

The Ethiopian strategy in Eritrea appears to be similar to that used in the Ogaden: It will put together a massive military arsenal with Soviet and Cuban help and, if the rebels do not accept Addis Ababa's terms, it will strike with the same force used against the Somalis.

## Envy Sees 'Positive Phase'

MOGADISHU, Somalia, March 23 (Reuters).—President Carter's special envoy to Somalia, Richard Moose, said today that he believed relations between the United States and this socialist state were entering "a new and positive phase."

Mr. Moose made the statement as he left for Nairobi after a six-day visit which included talks with President Mohammed Siad Barre.

Informed sources said that the talks centered on U.S. conditions for satisfying Somalia's acute need for economic and military assistance. U.S. Embassy sources said that Mr. Moose may fly next to Saudi Arabia and Cairo.

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## Walkout Threatened At N.Y. Daily News

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI).—The 1,350-member Newspaper Guild unit at the New York Daily News has voted overwhelmingly to authorize a strike if a new pact is not reached by March 20. A final tally of yesterday's vote showed that only 36 of 953 ballots opposed a walkout, a Guild spokesman reported.



Israeli soldiers ransack Palestinian office in occupied South Lebanon, overlooked by portrait of PLO leader Yassir Arafat (in headress) and other PLO chieftains.

## French UN Contingent in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1) hold and the displaced people can't go home, we could face the worst social catastrophe in modern Lebanese history," Dr. Assad Rik, the Lebanese minister of labor and social affairs, declared today.

The French are the only members of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) to arrive through Beirut. Other contingents, made up of Iranians, Canadians and Swedes, arrived in southern Lebanon during the last 24 hours via Israel. They had been serving with UN units in the Sinai and on the Golan Heights.

The Iranians, about 90 of them, today established an outpost on the Qaqaqya Bridge over the Litani River and flew the blue-and-white UN flag, according to witnesses.

Qaqaqya is located in the central sector of southern Lebanon, between the Israeli-held lines and guerrilla positions.

Remaining Bridges Other UNIFIL units are expected soon to set up positions at the two remaining bridges on the Litani. They are at Al Khadid Bridge in the southeast and Al Kadiya Bridge forming the only outlet to the port of Tyre from the north.

About 200 guerrillas are reported to be still at Tyre. Israeli troops are only two to three miles south of the ancient port.

Informed Western diplomatic sources said that the French unit will be expected to spearhead the movement of UN troops through lines controlled by Syrian troops of the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon and through positions under the control of the Palestinians in the Tyre area.

The PLO has not officially endorsed the cease-fire, which was declared by the Israelis three days ago. Reports in the press here said that guerrilla groups are

split on the matter. El-Fatah, the main organization, was reported to be ready to cooperate in both observing the cease-fire and allowing UN troops to take up positions in Tyre and on Al Kadiya Bridge.

Militant groups, led by the Marxist Popular Front for the

liberation of Palestine, are determined to resist the implementation of the truce in areas under Palestinian control, the sources reported.

The militants were also reported to be continuing to fire rockets at Israeli troops and villages across the border.

## U.S.-Israeli Discord Grows Over Ways of Seeking Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

United States gave a commitment to sell Israel these advanced aircraft and "that commitment is long overdue." He said there should be no "package deal" and the "first step should be separation of the long-standing commitment" from the Saudi and Egyptian deals.

Moreover, he said, to sell F-15s to Saudi Arabia would make that country immediately a "confrontation" state with Israel—upsetting the military balance in the area—because of the aircraft's ability to reach Israeli cities in minutes. The Saudi deal thus "is very, very dangerous," Mr. Begin said.

## Young Says U.S. Will Not Lead Rhodesian Talks

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 23 (AP).—Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, today rejected a Zambian suggestion that the United States take over the leading role from Britain in the search for "gentle" black majority rule in Rhodesia.

Mr. Young, who will fly to Tanzania on Saturday for a summit meeting of the "frontline" African states bordering on Rhodesia, said: "I see my role and that of the United States as background and supportive."

They stated that "Rhodesia is highly critical of Britain's handling of the internal Rhodesian settlement negotiated by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black nationalist leaders. But talking with reporters here in an informal discussion during which he appeared tired, Mr. Young remained optimistic about the alternative British-U.S. proposals to bring peace to Rhodesia. They are aimed at including both the internal leadership and that of the Patriotic Front alliance that has vowed to carry on the war in Rhodesia.

Mr. Young said that he was highly critical of Britain's handling of the internal Rhodesian settlement negotiated by Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black nationalist leaders. But talking with reporters here in an informal discussion during which he appeared tired, Mr. Young remained optimistic about the alternative British-U.S. proposals to bring peace to Rhodesia. They are aimed at including both the internal leadership and that of the Patriotic Front alliance that has vowed to carry on the war in Rhodesia.

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## More Coastline Threatened

## Experts at Brittany Oil Spill Caution on Cleanup Methods

By Joseph Fitchett

BREST, France, March 23 (UPI).—As new stretches of Brittany's coastline are threatened by a huge spill of crude oil, French and foreign experts here warned that misguided, overzealous remedies could magnify the pollution disaster for this richly productive maritime region. Settling fire to the remaining oil in the wrecked tanker, risks a fly air pollution contaminating a wider area, and an explosion would probably spill the oil into the sea. Amoco oil officials here said that smaller tankers were arriving in the area today in hopes of taking off the 50,000 tons of oil still in the Amoco Cadiz.

French and foreign scientists here were sharply critical of the application of detergents to disperse the oil or the use of chemicals to absorb and sink it. French and British vessels have been using detergents on slicks in water at least 50 meters deep.

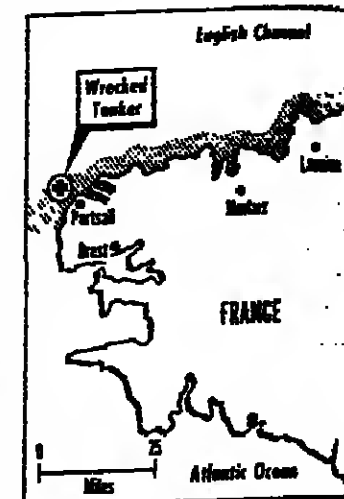
"It makes the problem worse," said a French scientist from the National Center for the Exploitation of the Oceans, an official French agency. "The chemicals only disperse the oil or sink it so it looks less serious, but they make it even more toxic for fish, shellfish and smaller marine life," he said.

The views were echoed by fishermen in coastal villages, professors at the Roscoff Biological Research Center near the wrecked tanker and foreign experts here from the peripheral Maritime Regions' Conference—an EEC standing committee of experts on oil spills. All of them have first-hand experience of the Turkey Canyon spill here a decade ago and of the new, bigger disaster.

They argued that the chemicals implant poison at the start of the ocean food chain and slow the natural process of elimination of the oil by evaporation and consumption by marine life.

They recommended scooping up oil at sea and as it comes ashore, using plastic booms to channel it to accessible spots.

"The ecological problem is complicated because the light crude oil, agitated by heavy waves, already is fast dissolving into the water and sinking unusually deep



into the sea and sand. Local farmers are using their liquid-fertilizer pumps to suck up the water and oil emulsion, but the separation plant in Brest, used to strain out the oil, has broken down, apparently clogged by seaweed.

"It's very hard to advise people to stay down in a crisis," a French scientist said. "But in the end the only solution will be to pay the fishermen to do nothing for a few years until the sea restores itself naturally."

## 2 Arrested In Moro Hunt

(Continued from Page 1)

dragnet over much of Italy with hundreds of roadblocks and house-to-house searches. Police were also investigating reports from a witness who claimed to have seen Prospero Gallinari, one of the founders of the Red Brigades, in the area of the Moro abduction a day before the kidnapping. The witness, according to the Milan daily Corriere della Sera, said Mr. Gallinari was driving the stolen car used in the abduction.

Russia Denies Involvement

MOSCOW, March 23 (AP).—The Soviet Union today denied that its secret services were involved in the kidnapping of Mr. Moro and blamed "ultra-reactionary forces" for circulating such allegations. The denial appeared in Pravda, the Communist party daily. The statement called the charges "a fabrication that is clearly provocative and hostile to our country."

## U.S. Birthrate Up Last Year—First Time Since 1970

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—The nation's birthrate increased last year for the first time since 1976, but experts said that it is more a reflection of economic recovery than a signal of an impending baby boom.

Statistics released today by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare showed that about 3.3 million babies were born last year, up 5 per cent from the previous year.

But Paul Glick, the U.S. Census Bureau's chief population specialist, said that the jump "is probably a reflection of some recovery from the 1975 recession." "There is always a positive correlation between the ups and downs in economic conditions and the rate of conception, which is reflected in the next year's birthrate," Mr. Glick said. He suggested that many women who would have become pregnant in 1975 put off their plans until the economy began to show some improvement.

The specialist said that some of the increase also could be explained by the number of women, born in the post-World War II baby boom, who put off having babies in their early 20s but are now beginning to reproduce before their child-bearing years end.

## 30 Die in Mexico Crash

SAN LUIS, Sonora, Mexico, March 23 (Reuters).—At least 30 persons were killed when two buses crashed head-on and burst into flames near here Tuesday night, Mexican officials said yesterday. The total number of persons aboard the two vehicles was not known.

## Italian Communists Seek to Curb Violence

(Continued from Page 1)

This guerrilla activity recently led the firm to send a special delegation to Rome to see Interior Minister Francesco Cossiga.

"We believe Italy will never really be a part of Europe until it has a well-organized police force," said Mr. Montemurlo. He explained that the delegation's assignment was to ask Mr. Cossiga why none of the terrorists have been found.

The company has strengthened its internal security and installed modern safety measures designed to keep fires or explosions from spreading from one production bay to another.

But the major effect of the terrorism within the factories has been to force most executives to use extreme personal caution. "One can't really worry constantly about getting hit by a

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## Walkout Threatened At N.Y. Daily News

NEW YORK, March 23 (UPI).—The 1,350-member Newspaper Guild unit at the New York Daily News has voted overwhelmingly to authorize a strike if a new pact is not reached by March 20. A final tally of yesterday's vote showed that only 36 of 953 ballots opposed a walkout, a Guild spokesman reported.

New York City, May 15-16

## The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks.

How to handle currency exposure in multinational business. The second working conference sponsored jointly by the International Herald Tribune and Forex Research Ltd.

If foreign exchange fluctuations affected your company's bottom line last year, this important conference will be of particular interest.

Distinguished professionals in the field will offer insight and useful guidelines for 1978. Including: Michiya Matsukawa, Japanese Vice Minister of Finance, on the future role of the yen. Anthony M. Solomon, U.S. Under Secretary of the Treasury for Monetary Affairs, on the dollar. And Christopher W. McMahon, Executive Director, Bank of England, on sterling.

Balance sheet exposure will be treated from the parent and subsidiary points

of view—by treasurers from Kraft, Inc.; Rank Xerox Ltd.; British Petroleum Co.; Ciba-Geigy Ltd.; Singer; Sperry Rand; and Imperial Chemical Industries. Plus how to cope with FASBs from Arthur Andersen and Associates.

Bankers from Credit Suisse White Weld, First National Bank of Chicago and Dresdner Bank will discuss domestic vs. multinational banking.

A main point of interest will be the exchange rate and interest rate forecasts for 1978. Be sure your company is represented. Complete and return the registration form below today.

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Please enroll the following participants for the Conference at the Plaza Hotel on May 15 and 16, 1978:

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Name of secretary to be contacted in case of queries: \_\_\_\_\_

Hotel room: Please reserve for the nights of May 14 and May 15, the accommodation checked: ☐ Single (per night): \$66 ☐ Twin/Double (per night): \$78

PLEASE NOTE: Reservation for hotel rooms must be received prior to April 20, 1978.

Fees are payable in advance of the conference. Each participant: \$500; this includes all refreshments, cocktails, lunches and post-conference documentation. Hotel rooms are not included. Fees will be returned in full for any cancellation received 2 weeks before the conference.

Please invoice: ( ) Cheque enclosed: ( )

To: Management of Foreign Exchange Risks, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 181, av. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747.12.65, ext. 260.



## Said to Have Defrauded U.S.

## Rep. Diggs Named in Payroll Fraud

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 23 (IHT).—Rep. Charles Diggs Jr., a 12-term Democratic congressman from Michigan, was indicted today on charges of defrauding the government of \$101,000 through a payroll-padding scheme.

In a 35-count indictment, a U.S. grand jury charged that Rep. Diggs, who is chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, defrauded the United States by inflating the salaries of his employees and then personally using the extra salary, by having the government pay employees of his Detroit funeral home and by making false statements concerning his payroll in vouchers filed with the House.

Each count carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison. In addition, he could be fined up to \$250,000.

In a statement issued today by his office, Rep. Diggs declared an innocent of the charges leveled against him. "I do believe I have violated any rule or House rule or pre-allegations in the indictment do not prove guilt and I am confident that due process will vindicate me."

Rep. Diggs is now in Michigan on an African fact-finding trip, and is scheduled to return to Washington with President Carter in April.



Rep. Charles Diggs Jr.

Africa next week. It was not known whether these plans would be changed.

A news release accompanying his statement said that Rep. Diggs resented the timing of the announcement as showing "an unfortunate sensitivity" to his mission in Africa.

"Announcing the indictment on the eve of his participation during the President's historic visit to Nigeria cannot help but divert attention from the main purpose of these visits and may hamper meaningful dialogue between the parties and indeed the nations involved," the release said.

The indictment, issued after a year-long investigation, charged Rep. Diggs with 14 counts of mail fraud involving payments mailed to employees in Detroit and 21 counts of making false statements in a scheme that allegedly dated back to July 1, 1973.

None of the congressman's employees who were allegedly involved in the kickbacks and payroll padding was indicted.

One of those employees, Otfield Dukes, a Washington public relations consultant, denied the charges. "I never made any kickbacks to the congressman, period," he said. "I just don't have anything to hide with regard to my professional relationship with him."

Rep. Diggs, 55, is the senior black member of the House and a founder of the Congressional Black Caucus. Besides being chairman of the House District Committee, he also heads the House International Relations Subcommittee on Africa.

## Vote Deadline Set For Canal Pact

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP).—Senate leaders and Panamanian Canal treaty foes agreed yesterday on an April 26 deadline for a vote on the second pact. But some senators said that the showdown could come one to two weeks earlier.

The agreement broke a stalemate that had existed for several days, and assured anxious senators that they will be able to take their full 10-day Easter recess beginning tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the Senate thwarted an effort by Sen. James Allen, D-Ala., to cripple the treaty by striking out a provision concerning the building of a future sea-level canal, which would nullify Panamanian rights while retaining those of the United States.

## Attempt to Bomb Anarchist Union Foiled in Spain

MADRID, March 23 (UPI).—Extremists apparently trying to avenge the slaying of Spain's director of prisons planted 39 sticks of dynamite early today outside the headquarters of the anarchist labor union CNT.

An unidentified passerby, on the street at 2:45 a.m., spotted the burning fuse of the bomb and disconnected the device, a government communiqué said.

The attempted bombing followed the assassination yesterday of the chief of Spain's prisons system, Jesus Haddad Blanco. The extreme leftist organization GRAPO took responsibility for the killing and said that it was carried out to avenge an anarchist who died in prison last week after being beaten by jailers.

The government said that the identity and ideology of the group who planted the bomb today was not known. But CNT members said that they suspected rightist extremists.

## Air Survey Set On Bikini Perils

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT).—The United States plans an aerial radiation survey of Bikini and neighboring atolls in the Western Pacific later this year to determine what hazards remain from nuclear testing in the 1940s and 1950s and to identify islands that may not be safe for human habitation.

A primary objective will be to find a safe permanent home for the people of Bikini.

They have been nomads since 1946, when they were moved to the island of Kili, 500 miles southeast of Bikini. Life there was bleak, Kili being too small and its plant and aquatic life insufficient to live on. About 100 of the 600 Bikinians returned to their homeland a decade ago, but more recent examination has found that the ground water and vegetation on the main island of the Bikini Atoll are contaminated.

## Ostend-U.K. Line Cut by Walkout

BRUSSELS, March 23 (UPI).—Belgians and Britons planning cross Channel Easter trips were thwarted by a 48-hour strike of the Ostend-Dover car-ferries personnel starting at 11 p.m. today.

The Maritime Transport Union demand a reduction of the number of trips per man during the summer season from an average 19 to 16 per month. The ministry had offered a reduction to an average 17 1/2 trips per month.

The unions have threatened another strike at Puteaux if their demands have not been met by then. They said the car-ferries workers have to work too much overtime during the summer season.

## Schmidt Due in Japan

TOKYO, March 23 (UPI).—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt will visit Japan this autumn as guest of the Japanese government, a government spokesman reported.



MORNING CALM—The summit of Mount Fuji appears to be floating above the thick haze rising near Lake Motosu as elderly fishermen tread lightly on the lake's surface on the traditional opening day of the trout season.

## Amid Growing Criticism

## Lance Turns in Special-Status Passport

By Martin Tolchin

WASHINGTON, March 23 (NYT).—Bert Lance, the President's close friend and adviser, has turned in his diplomatic passport amid growing criticism that he had abused his relationship with President Carter.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, informed news men yesterday of the action, which he said the President had not requested. Mr. Powell said that Mr. Lance had given up the special passport earlier this week because he had "no further use for it."

"It was his feeling that the issue of his holding a diplomatic passport, as inconsequential as it seems, was used by some to detract or distract from the administration's goals," Mr. Powell said.

The action also came amid reports from administration sources that U.S. embassies had com-

plained about Mr. Lance's activities during his recent visit to five European countries.

Last week, Mr. Lance and nine associates were charged by the Securities and Exchange Commission with violating U.S. securities laws by seeking to secretly obtain a controlling interest in a \$2.2-billion bank holding company in Washington. Last weekend, they consented to a U.S. District Court's order to comply with the law.

These activities allegedly occurred while Mr. Lance served as director of the Office of Management and Budget, a post he resigned under charges of improper banking activities engaged in prior to his arrival in Washington. Mr. Lance pledged in Senate confirmation hearings to sever all connections with "present employers, business firms, business associates and business organizations."

Mr. Lance could not be reached for comment yesterday.

A diplomatic passport affords special treatment by customs officials in certain foreign countries, including, in some cases, the bypassing of luggage inspection, currency declarations and other routine and time-consuming checks at points of entry.

Mr. Lance last used his diplomatic passport, No. K000065, earlier this month during a trip to Spain, Britain, France, Italy and Yugoslavia. This trip, in which he was joined by his wife, Lorraine, was on behalf of Friendship Force, an international, private, people-to-people program organized under the aegis of President and Mrs. Carter. Mr. Lance is one of five trustees of the organization.

"Bert helps opening doors, making arrangements and raising money," said the Rev. Wayne Smith, of the Deacons (Ga.) Presbyterian Church, who is president of the year-old organization.

In a recent letter from Friendship Force to 25 corporate executives in Westchester County, New York, Mr. Lance was described as the "special envoy of the President, returning here directly from a 10-nation European visit with heads of state."

Mr. Smith said that the trip had been cut short, although he did not know why, and although it was originally intended to include 10 nations, Mr. Lance visited only five. Mr. Smith added that he knew of no heads of state, or other dignitaries, whom Mr. Lance had seen during the weeklong trip, which he said began March 8.

Not Embarrassed  
Mr. Powell denied that the administration had been embarrassed by Mr. Lance's designation as "special envoy." He said, in mock indignation, "God knows what sort of lies the Friendship Force has."

## Rate of Suicides Among Yankees Is Highest in U.S.

CONCORD, N.H., March 23 (AP).—The Yankees of northern New England have the highest suicide rate in the nation because of the same personality traits that have earned them a place in American folklore, mental health experts say.

Last year, the nation's estimated suicide rate was about 13.5 deaths per 100,000. In Vermont, the rate was 21.4. In New Hampshire 19.8; and in Maine 17.6, according to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. No other region has so high a rate.

It is the old Yankee value system that makes this part of the country the most difficult in which to prevent suicides, according to Andy Loman of the Mental Health Center in Bangor, Maine.

The typical New Englander in the country north of Boston is pictured as frugal and obstinate. While these idiosyncrasies may make Yankees good businessmen, it also makes them uncooperative patients, doctors said in interviews.

## U.S. High Court Rules Policemen Must Be Citizens

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The Supreme Court upheld today laws in 25 states that require state policemen to be U.S. citizens.

The 6-3 decision was the first in six years to affirm state laws that discriminate against aliens. In the opinion for the court, Chief Justice Warren Burger wrote that "it would be anomalous to conclude that citizens may be subjected to the broad discretionary powers of non-citizen police officers" who "very clearly" join in executing "broad public policy."

The case rests on the 14th Amendment to the Constitution that says no state may "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

The court ruled in 1988 that an alien is a person within the meaning of the amendment. It ruled in 1971 that because aliens are a "discrete and insular minority," laws singling them out for unequal treatment are inherently suspect and "subject to strict judicial scrutiny."

## 2 Vietnamese Airmen Seek Asylum in U.S.

SINGAPORE, March 23 (AP).—Two Vietnamese officers flew a military DC-3 to Singapore and asked for temporary asylum while they seek to be resettled elsewhere, the government said today.

Meanwhile, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said that the two, Lt. Col. Lai Dai Ngoc, 37, and Capt. Dinh Cong Gheng, 40, had applied to settle in the United States and that their application for processing.

Mr. Smith said that the trip had been cut short, although he did not know why, and although it was originally intended to include 10 nations, Mr. Lance visited only five. Mr. Smith added that he knew of no heads of state, or other dignitaries, whom Mr. Lance had seen during the weeklong trip, which he said began March 8.

Not Embarrassed  
Mr. Powell denied that the administration had been embarrassed by Mr. Lance's designation as "special envoy." He said, in mock indignation, "God knows what sort of lies the Friendship Force has."

## Arab Bank President Paid Lance's Loan, Hearing Told

WASHINGTON, March 23 (UPI).—The president of an Arab-controlled bank paid off a \$3.5-million loan for Bert Lance without even asking Mr. Lance to sign a note, an attorney claimed yesterday at a court hearing in the Financial General Bank shares case.

Mr. Lance's loan from First National Bank of Chicago was repaid in January by Agha Hasan Abedi, president of the Bank of Credit and Commerce International, said Edward McAmis, attorney for Financial General in a civil suit against Mr. Lance. Mr. Abedi, BCCI and others accused of using illegal methods in seeking control of Financial General.

Mr. McAmis said that Mr. Lance told him in a sworn statement on Monday that Mr. Abedi repaid the loan directly, without any discussion of the interest rate or how and when Mr. Lance would repay Mr. Abedi. The multimillion-dollar loan, made with only an oral promise to repay indicated Mr. Lance's close ties and obligation to Mr. Abedi and BCCI, Mr. McAmis argued.

"Deliberate Misconstruction"  
Mr. Lance's attorney, Robert Altman, accused Mr. McAmis of deliberately misconstructing the loan as part of a smear campaign.

"It wasn't like that at all," Mr. Altman said, adding that former loan documents were being drawn up but had not been completed because of the lawsuit and other complications.

Financial General's attorneys claim that Mr. Abedi and other wealthy Arabs in the Financial General deal were using Mr. Lance as a "figurehead," intending to buy the D.C. Bank holding company and then install Mr. Lance to run it for them.

Mr. McAmis raised the issue of Mr. Lance's personal finances at a hearing on Financial General's request for a preliminary injunction to block Mr. Lance, Mr. Abedi, BCCI and others from doing anything to seek control of Financial General.

U.S. District Judge Oliver Cash said that it would take him some time to reach a decision.

Mr. Lance borrowed the money from First National Bank of Chicago after he had been chosen by President Carter to be the director of the Office of Management and Budget but before he took office. The loan—and its connection with business dealings between First National of Chicago and Mr. Lance's National Bank of Georgia—constituted one of the issues that led Mr. Lance to resign from the administration.

Mr. Lance put up his stock in NBG as collateral on \$1.8 million of the loan and borrowed

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## SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Miss Joanne Casper in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVT. Source
GROUP FINANCIAL CONTROLLER	£16,500	One of the largest private indigenous companies in Nigeria.	Lagos	Min. 35; qual. accountants proven record of success; previous exp. West Africa.	David Prosser, Price Waterhouse & Co., 32 London Bridge St. London SE1 9SY, quoting MS33657.	Daily Telegraph 15-3-78
EDITOR, GERMAN LANGUAGE		McKinsey & Co., Inc.	Duesseldorf	Degree & previous editing exp. in econ. or financial business; fluent English; writing ability.	Miss Christel Decker, McKinsey and Co., Inc., Jagherstr. 12, 4000 Duesseldorf.	I.H.T. 16-3-78
INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANKER	£15-20,000	Solidly backed Int'l bank.	City	Exp. banker; sev. yrs. of solid Euro-banking exp. incl. work and travel in Latin America and/or Europe.	Ref. JMB 10095/F.T. Security Manager, C.I.R.A., 35 New Broad St., London EC2M.	Financial Times 16-3-78
BP AUDIT SPECIALIST	A \$20,000 + car	Yarrowood Vinn & Co.	Melbourne, Australia	Strong and diverse background in acctg. and auditing, coupled with exp. in systems analysis of programming.	Dr. P.A.W. Maynard, Ref. 688/F.T., Deloitte, Haskins & Sells, P.O. Box 207, 128 Queen Victoria St., London EC4P 4HL.	Financial Times 16-3-78
CHIEF ECONOMIST	Will reflect importance of appointment	Bank of America	City	Min. 5 yrs. mngt. exp. in senior economist pos.; adv. degree in Econ. and an MBA; Eng.-fr. mng. lang.	Assistant Vice-President, Bank of America, 25 Cannon St., London EC4P 4HL.	Financial Times 16-3-78
INTERNATIONAL GENERAL MANAGER		Hycol, Inc., a major manufacturer of medical products.	Rennes, France	Proven track record in European exp. with emphasis on mktg.; multilingual exp.; Fr., Eng.	Mr. Yves Le Bihan, c/o Hycol Europe, 13 Rue du Noyer, 35100 Rennes, France.	I.H.T. 18-3-78
SALES MANAGER EUROPE		World's leading maker of superabrasive products.	Near Frankfurt	Exp. mngt. of sales personnel; exp. mktg. tech. products to ind.; Eng., Ger., +; rel. engineering educ.	General Electric, Personalabteilung, Eschschelmer Landstrasse 60-62, 6000 Frankfurt.	I.H.T. 18-3-78
FINANCE DIRECTOR FAR EAST	£45,000	Highly successful Int'l Co.	Far East	Success in main board appointment in major Int'l Co.	K.R.C. Slater, Tyack and Partners Ltd., 10 Hallam St., London W1N 6BL.	Economist 18-3-78
CONTROLLER INTERNATIONAL	Low \$40's	Worldwide manufacturer of consumer products.	New England, U.S.A.	Eng., Ital., + Span. and Fr.; 15 yrs. mngt. exp.; degree in acctg. (MBA or CPA pref.).	Box D-1,059, Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly, France.	I.H.T. 21-3-78
CHIEF LEGAL OFFICER-EUROPE		Dats General.	Paris	Degree in law; min. 5 yrs. exp. as senior lawyers min. 5 yrs. exp. similar pos. in industry; Eng., Ger.	Eric J. Eickes, Dats General Europe, 61 Rue de Courcelles, 75008 Paris. Tel.: 766-51-78/924-21-93.	I.H.T. 21-3-78
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## Obituaries

## John Hall Wheelock, 91, Poet, Exalted Basic Human Values

NEW YORK, March 23 (NYT).—John Hall Wheelock, 91, one of America's distinguished poets, died yesterday.

Mr. Wheelock had one of the longest careers in American letters. He published his first book of poetry, "The Human Fantasy," in 1911, and Charles Scribner's Sons, his publisher, plans to bring out his 13 books of poetry next Sept. 9, the 50th anniversary of his birth.

What is interesting about his career is that, in spite of its length, he remained—as he began—a traditionalist, a poet who employed conventional forms and cadences. Yet the critical response to his work was, if possible, warmer in his old age than when he started, when his poetry might have appeared to be in the mainstream of poetic achievement.

In those 67 years, his outlook, his essential human and poetic

values, did not alter much. In measured lines he celebrated the land, the sea, the mark of wind and wave, the vigil of the stars, nature in all its facets. A yearner who responded to the richness of existence, he wrote in 1905 of the "Joy Beyond Feeling," of "The Joy That Sings Within."

Yet in "The Mask," which dates roughly from 1960, "the same firm sentiment obtains."

More Sustained Line  
Critics did find a difference in the latter work, a longer view, a more sustained line and a wisdom that only age could provide.

"Wheelock, at 75, continues to express with ordered and sustained power, his deepened sense of life's enigmatic revelations of harmony, fulfillment and joy," wrote Louise Bogan. And Gene Baro, another poet, echoed the sentiment that he was "one of those rare poets who continues to grow over a long career, in technical accomplishment and spiritual power."

"The triumphs of such older poets are rare," Winfield Townley Scott wrote, "but they happen . . . and make younger poetry seem less."

Born in Far Rockaway, N.Y., Mr. Wheelock attended Harvard before joining Scribner. He became chief editor at the publishing house, remaining with Scribner from 1911 to 1967, when he retired.

As an editor, he worked with Thomas Wolfe, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Allan Nevins, Charles Lindbergh and James Thurber Adams.

Mr. Wheelock introduced an interesting variant in the publishing of poetry. Knowing that slim books of poetry have a tendency to be bypassed, he decided to publish three previously unpublished poems in a single hardbound volume. Under the rubric of "Poets of Today," eight such books and 24 poets were published among them May Swenson, James Dickey, Louis Simpson and Joseph Langford. Mr. Wheelock was proud of that series. "All my choices turned out well," he said.

—Thomas Lask.

## Stanley Johnson

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP).—Stanley J. F. Johnson, 57, an Associated Press reporter for 31 years and correspondent in the AP-Moscow bureau in the post-Stalin years, died here yesterday.

## Dutch Smoking Ban

THE HAGUE, March 23 (Reuters).—A ban on smoking by teachers and students during classes at all Dutch state high schools will be introduced on Aug. 1.

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## U.S. to Evaluate 'Splicing' Risks

## Ex-Bio-Warfare Laboratory Reopened for Gene Research

By Harold M. Schneck Jr.

FREDERICK, Md., March 23 (NY



## J.S. Panel Told Korean CIA Helped Unification Church

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—A South Korea CIA panel delivered \$500,000 in cash to the Rev. Sun Myung Moon in 1976, according to congressional testimony yesterday.

It was the first evidence that the CIA had provided money to the Unification Church, a religious organization that received money from the CIA. The House International Organizations Subcommittee has been investigating alleged ties between the church and the Korean government.

Rep. Park, interpreter for the Korean evangelist, said during a hearing yesterday that he received the money in \$100 bills from Kim Sang-Kam, a CIA agent who sought asylum in the United States in 1976.

But Mr. Park said that he took the cash only as a favor for Yang Hoon, a high-ranking CIA official in Seoul. Mr. Park said he was not aware of the money's source.

The Unification Church, which is based in Washington, D.C., has been accused of receiving money from the CIA to support its activities in South Korea.

Mr. Park said that he was not aware of the money's source. He said that he was not aware of the money's source.

Mr. Park is reported to have told prosecutors that he gave Mr. Fagan more than \$200,000 to obtain his support for increased shipments of food for peace to South Korea.

Mr. Park received about \$9 million in commissions from rice sales from 1970 to 1976.

Mr. Park's appearance before the House subcommittee yesterday was forced under a federal court order, according to Rep. Edward Derwinski, R-Ill., the ranking minority member of the subcommittee.

Mr. Park had cited First and Fifth Amendment protection in refusing a subcommittee attempt to gain his testimony. But a U.S. district court judge recently signed a "use immunity" order, which forces testimony, sources said.

In an opening statement at the hearing Mr. Park criticized the subcommittee and press for maligning the Unification Church. The 47-year-old former Korean Army colonel said that he regretted accepting the money from the CIA because he feared his explanation might be distorted.

Mr. Park said that he presented the money and a strategic, hand-written letter from Mr. Yang, who earlier had been the CIA's chief in Washington, to the CIA.

Mr. Park said that he was not aware of the money's source. He said that he was not aware of the money's source.



Associated Press

**WHAT WOULD CONFUCIUS SAY?**—Christopher Dunne, 14, of Honolulu may have earned a spot on some sort of record as probably the first skateboarder on the Great Wall of China. Christopher, touring China with his parents, said his ride was a bumpy experience.

## S. Africa Releases 3 Blacks Seized in October Crackdown

By John F. Burns

JOHANNESBURG, March 23 (AP)—The South African government today released three more of the black activists seized in a nationwide crackdown last Oct. 19, including Dr. Nkomo, chairman of the Committee of 10. The committee, banned in the crackdown, was demanding self-government for Soweto, the black township outside Johannesburg.

An announcement by Justice Minister James Kruger also disclosed the release of two other prominent Soweto residents. They were Gregory Khashe, news editor of the World, a banned black newspaper, and Leonard Mosele, a member of the Committee of 10. Mr. Kruger gave no reason for his action, which follows the release of 10 other blacks two weeks ago.

Close to 50 other opponents of the government's racial policies who were taken into detention in October remain in prison, including several members of the Committee of 10. Most of those still held belong to groups affiliated with the "Black Consciousness" movement founded by Stephen Biko, the militant who died of brain injuries while in prison last year.

Relative Calm  
When he ordered the group of activists released on March 10, Mr. Kruger cited the relative calm in Soweto, which has been the center of anti-government disturbances in the last two years. He said that the move, which freed Percy Qobusa, editor of the World, would be followed by the release of other detainees if the calm in the black township continued.

Mr. Qobusa has announced since his release that he will take up the editorship of the Post, a black newspaper which moved into the World's premises after the banning. The paper has many of the same staff members as the World, and its sister paper, the Weekend World, which was also banned, but has lacked the sharp political criticism that characterized the World under Mr. Qobusa's leadership.

The 40-year-old editor has vowed to pursue the same ideals of a democratic, nonracial system as editor of the Post. However, he stresses the post under a clear warning from Mr. Kruger, who said at the time of his release that any of the detainees who continue to make trouble for the government would be re-detained or placed under government banning orders, which restrict free speech and political activity.

Although he has stated his ultimate goal to be majority rule, Dr. Mofema said last year that the Committee of 10 would concentrate on goals that were achievable in the near future, including self-rule in Soweto. Before arresting him, the government returned to talk to the committee. However, it has since announced plans to grant autonomy to Soweto that sound similar to the demands made by the group.

New Elections in Soweto  
Next month, new elections will be held for the Soweto Community Council, a government-created body for self-rule. Last month, in the first ballot for the council, most eligible voters stayed away from the polls, and a majority of the declared candidates were declared ineligible on technicalities such as arrests in rent to the government-controlled housing authority. Only two of the 30 seats were contested.

Since the first ballot, Cornelius Mulder, the government minister responsible for black affairs, has changed the rules to allow many of the disqualified candidates to run in by-elections. He also announced a speeding in the schedule for self-rule. Mr. Mulder also disclosed that he had instructed

## Clash on University Entrance Rules

## Peking Students, Officials Wage Poster Debate

By John Fraser

PEKING, March 23—A full-scale poster war has broken out over new entrance requirements at Peking University and authorities are fighting back—also with posters.

Examinations are at the heart of the problem. The newest student enrolled last month were chosen through a revised examination system, whereas the second and third-year students are remnants of the Cultural Revolution system of selection, which emphasized political rectitude and class origins.

The big-character posters—da-zhi-bao as they are called—began appearing 10 days ago. The first was by a recent arrival who praised the new system, saying that during the "Gang of Four" period, students of proven merit were denied access to higher education. Peking University retracted itself, he said, to particular elements among the workers, peasants and soldiers.

### Older Students React

There was an immediate and passionate reaction from the older students, some of whom put up their own da-zhi-bao accusing the newcomer of slander and calling for a retraction. One of the signs denounced "the restoration of the bourgeois class in China" and said that the present turn of events represented a setback of 10 years in Chinese history.

Another student compared present-day China to the post-Stalin era of the Soviet Union (which in China means revisionism). He said that older students were not being treated equitably and that he resented their comparison to Chang Tsh-sheng, the notorious student who handed in a blank examination paper as his protest against academics.

This older student concluded his poster by writing: "Glory to

students." These signs went up last weekend and were torn down by Sunday noon, but not before they were seen by a number of students, Chinese and foreign. Word of mouth did the rest.

They have provoked university authorities, who have taken to their own brush-pens. Official da-zhi-bao denouncing the most inflammatory of the older students' last worker-peasant-soldier

signs began appearing this week, urging the student body to unite and rid the campus of the last "Gang of Four" elements. An investigation is promised.

This appearance of a spirited and controversial poster debate comes immediately after the proclamation of China's new Constitution, into which Chairman Mao's own words on da-zhi-bao are written: "Citizens enjoy

freedom of speech, correspondence, the press, assembly, association, procession, demonstration and the freedom to strike, and have the right to speak out freely, air their views fully, hold great debates and write big-character posters!"

The posters of the older students will be the first test of this article.

© Toronto Globe and Mail.

## On Moscow Bid for Better Ties

## Peking Cites Border Feud in Rebuff to Russia

PEKING, March 23 (Reuters)—

China rejected a recent Soviet suggestion to improve relations because there had been no hint of a solution to their nine-year border dispute, according to senior Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping.

Mr. Teng was quoted by Friedrich Zimmermann, parliamentary chairman of West Germany's Christian Social Union, who met with him today.

The Soviet approach, reported by Japanese sources last month, was officially confirmed in Moscow this week. Tass, in reporting China's rejection of the proposals for a joint statement of principles on peaceful coexistence, sharply criticized Peking's "unfriendly course" in relations with Moscow.

Mr. Zimmermann quoted Mr. Teng as saying: "They [the Russians] have tried again and again, but we have rejected it again, this time because in nine years of border negotiations we have not seen the slightest hint at a solution."

### Border Fighting

Serious fighting occurred along China's 4,000-mile border with the Soviet Union during 1969, and there have been occasional flare-ups since then.

The Soviet suggestion was sent by the presidium of the Supreme Soviet to the standing committee

of China's National People's Congress on Feb. 24.

According to Mr. Zimmermann, Mr. Teng said that China would judge the Soviet Union not on its words but on its actions.

He said that Mr. Teng described China's rejection of the Soviet message as "categorical." He also said China intended to publish an explanation of its reasons for the rebuff.

### War 'Inevitable'

Mr. Zimmermann said that Mr. Teng spoke about the inevitability of war with the Soviet Union. He quoted the vice-premier as saying: "Yes, war will come one day... but the Russians can never win it because, even if they occupy the whole of northeast China, including Peking, they will have occupied only 200 million people and we will still have 700 million left."

Mr. Teng also spoke of the need for China and Japan to get together in the East, and for Western Europe and the United States to join together in the West to oppose the Soviet Union, he said.

However, Mr. Teng doubted whether the United States had the will and the power to carry this through.

Mr. Teng's view of the Soviet

threat to Europe was echoed today by Foreign Minister Huang Hua. Interviewed by the Norwegian Broadcasting Corp. Mr. Huang said that the Soviet Union considered Western Europe as its road to world domination.

### Japan, China Talks

TOKYO, March 23 (Reuters)—Premier Takeo Fukuda decided today that Japan will resume talks with China on a peace and friendship treaty. The talks have been deadlocked for two years because of an anti-hegemony clause which upset the Soviet Union. However, Peking made it clear today that it would sign the treaty only if a controversial anti-hegemony clause so far resisted by the Tokyo government is included. A vice-chairman of the National People's Congress said that China's position on the treaty had not changed.

### Tidal Wave in Japan

TOKYO, March 23 (AP)—A 1.2-foot tidal wave struck the northeastern shore of Hokkaido, Japan's northernmost main island, after two strong offshore earthquakes today, but no damage or casualties were reported, the Central Meteorological Agency reported.

### Florence Earthquake

FLORENCE, March 23 (UPI)—A mild earthquake rocked Florence and the wine-growing area before dawn today, but no damage or injuries were reported.

### With Diet and Yoga

## UN Report Says Acupuncture Is Used in Vietnam on Addicts

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., March 23 (AP)—A new UN report says that the ancient Chinese practice of acupuncture is being used to cure drug addiction in Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh City, called Saigon until 1975, said the Communist takeover of South Vietnam, had a population of about 15 million in 1976 and about 150,000 addicts, says the report, drafted by a UN team that surveyed Vietnam's aid needs.

After "a crash anti-drug campaign," it declares, "the number of drug addicts now remaining in the city is uncertain but presumably around 30,000."

A treatment center that the government set up there tried switching addicts from opium, heroin and synthetic drugs to methadone, itself an addictive substance considered less harmful than the others.

But that "did not offer the anticipated total withdrawal," the report noted.

A Last Resort  
"As a last resort," it said, "the acupuncture method, reinforced by traditional medical drugs for general health treatment, was employed and resulted in full success, creating an atmosphere of confidence among the addicts."

In acupuncture, the patient's body is pierced with needles in strategic places to cure ailments or relieve pain.

"It was noticed that the addicts under treatment showed none of the usual withdrawal signs," the report continued.

In addition, they were given respiratory yoga exercises and occupational therapy, and encouraged to establish friendly relationships with the center's staff. The center tried to create a fraternal solidarity among the patients and help them to adjust to their new condition.

"Depending on the case, treatment by acupuncture normally

## Carter Signs An Order With Understanding

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—President Carter, saying that the language of federal regulations sometimes punishes him, today signed an executive order requiring that they be written in understandable English.

The order is designed to clarify and simplify the mass of regulations issued by executive agencies and independent regulatory bodies.

Mr. Carter, speaking to a group of agency heads summoned to the White House for the signing, said he had been baffled by an order his staff prepared for him to reorganize the government's intelligence operations.

"I couldn't understand it," the President said. "Then I got the second draft, and I couldn't understand it either." He said it was not until the fourth draft that he found it comprehensible.

### Husak to Visit Bonn

PRAGUE, March 23 (AP)—Czechoslovak President and party chief Gustav Husak will visit West Germany on April 10-12 at the invitation of West German President Walter Scheel.

# Concorde chaque jour.

Concorde every day: the New York Concorde gives you a four-hour headstart on the rest of the world. The daily Paris-New York Concorde takes off from Raissy-Charles de Gaulle Airport at 11 a.m. and touches down at JFK Airport at 8:45 a.m. local time.

You cross the Atlantic in a spectacular 3 3/4 hours aboard Concorde, surpassing the sun for speed. You arrive in New York refreshed and relaxed, four valuable hours faster than by any other flight at the start of a full business day. Connecting flights from all of Europe and throughout all of North America facilitate your journey. The daily Paris-New York Concorde. A precious gift from Air France to make the most of your precious time.

**AIR FRANCE**  
The best of France to all the world.



## France: A Breathing Space

The narrow, surprise defeat of the Communist-Socialist alliance in France by the government parties provides President Giscard d'Estaing with a three-year breathing space—until the presidential elections of 1981. He has added strength and a new opportunity to revive past efforts to achieve an opening to the left and reverse the trend that brought the Communists to the threshold of sharing power. His comments on Wednesday indicate that he and Prime Minister Barre intend, both in program and distribution of cabinet posts, to start in that direction.

It is not for Americans to tell the French how to vote nor even that they voted wisely this time. But Americans have been jittery, with good reason, over this election. France's obvious yearning for change, it seemed, could be satisfied only by a lurch to the left that would put Communists into leading positions, with obvious risks for the entire Western alliance. The returns last weekend suggest that the pressure for change remains. They also suggest, however, that France's political system may be able to respond to it without yielding cabinet posts to Communists.

The Giscardist-Gaullist coalition defeated the combined Socialist-Communist left last Sunday by a hairbreadth margin, 50.7 to 49.3 per cent, in the popular vote. But the electoral system of single-member districts—as in House elections here—has provided the winners with a substantial majority in the new National Assembly, 291-200. The French President's hand has been further strengthened by a shift of seats from the Gaullists—whose leader, Jacques Chirac, has opposed an opening to the left—to the Giscardist parties of the center. And a more moderate Gaullist leader, former Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas, appears to be making a comeback.

The shift in parliamentary arithmetic now makes political realignment feasible. For the entire 20-year life of the Fifth

Republic, created by General de Gaulle, the Gaullists on the right and the Communists on the left have, between them, held a majority of National Assembly seats. No government could be formed without one or the other. But now, for the first time, the parties of the center could, if they wished, put together a viable majority. The Gaullists, with 148 seats, are still the largest bloc. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's followers, with 143 seats—a gain of more than 20—and the Socialists and their Leftist Radical allies, with 113, now hold more than the 246 seats needed for a National Assembly majority. Together, they could govern and some moderate Gaullists undoubtedly would join them.

The French people clearly want a change from the center-right coalitions that have held power since 1958. But they have pulled back from the radical change offered by François Mitterrand's Socialists, who sought to bring the left to power in collaboration with Communists. Mr. Mitterrand and his Socialists meet next month to reappraise the policy they have followed for the past decade. It is doubtful they will be prepared to entertain a center-left coalition with Giscardists so soon—and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing does not expect it. But steps in that direction cannot be ruled out, perhaps beginning with Mitterrand-Giscard contacts (which have been avoided heretofore by the Socialist leader) or even discussion of a reform program.

One obstacle is the Socialist left, part of which might split away if the party moved toward the center. Another obstacle is Mr. Mitterrand's presidential ambition. His belief until now has been that he could defeat Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in 1981 only with Communist votes; he came within one percentage point of doing so in 1974. But after his recent disillusionment with Communists, Mr. Mitterrand might reconsider.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

## To Speed Up Nuclear Licensing

It now takes 10 to 12 years to build and license a U.S. nuclear plant. That is one reason that nuclear power, in the words of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger, is "barely alive." Each year of delay adds \$120 million to the cost of a nuclear facility—and makes utilities increasingly reluctant to embark on such ventures. The Carter administration has now proposed legislation designed to cut the time to 6 1/2 years. The initiative is welcome. Like it or not, nuclear power is destined to play a role in supplying U.S. energy needs. It should not be hamstrung by time-wasting construction practices and licensing procedures. But the administration's bill may need revision. It could weaken safety and environmental safeguards—and yet fail to achieve significant time savings.

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The bill would encourage utilities and states to select potential sites and have them approved by regulatory authorities on the basis of a generalized future need. Later, if a utility decided it definitely wanted a nuclear plant, it would already have a pre-approved site in the "bank," eliminating lengthy site-approval hearings.

The administration's new bill also would encourage standardized power plant designs, a long overdue reform. At present each nuclear plant is essentially a custom job. Costly changes are frequently imposed by regulatory authorities during construction. Under the new legislation, once a design is approved, individual utilities would not have to go through further hearings except to adapt the design to a specific site.

A worrisome aspect of the bill is its effort

to eliminate supposedly time-consuming hearing procedures. The evidence is weak that hearings are a cause of significant delay. Nuclear plants have been delayed by many other factors—difficulties in obtaining financing, second thoughts about the need for more power, labor disputes, industrial bottlenecks, and design or construction failures. Still, some hearings are repetitive and should be streamlined. The bill would replace the separate hearings for a construction permit and an operating license with a single combined proceeding—a sensible step. It would also prevent "re-litigation" of issues that could have been raised in an earlier proceeding but were not. That would put too great a burden on foresight. Why not simply prevent re-litigation of issues that have already been raised and resolved? The bill would also limit adjudicatory hearings, in which cross-examination is allowed, primarily on safety issues; it would substitute less rigorous legislative hearings for most environmental issues. On first sight, that seems imprudent.

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The administration bill is a compromise that emerged after months of wrangling among federal agencies and private groups. Industry is lukewarm about it; environmentalists are strongly opposed. It is now up to Congress to examine what time savings are possible and—promptly—to pass a bill that does the job safely. Nuclear power should rise or fall on its merits, not on the basis of cumbersome construction and licensing procedures.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

### International Opinion

#### Death of a Spanish Reformer

What can a new democracy do with the odious institutions it has inherited from the previous dictator? The only answer has to be gradual reform. That was what Jesus Haddad, who was assassinated in the presence of his wife, was trying to do. His death, which was an act of revenge for the death of a prisoner in Madrid's Carabanchel jail on March 15, was doubly tragic. The best hope that Spanish prisoners had for better conditions lay in Mr. Haddad, a young Social Democrat who was appointed in December with instructions to clean up the jails. This is not to say that the death under interrogation of a prisoner was anything but brutal, scandalous and certain to cry out for revenge. Mr. Haddad promptly condemned the guards... then suspended the governor,

an assistant governor and another officer... and now Mr. Haddad is dead as well. There was no need of a double tragedy like this one to prove the awfulness of Spanish jails. There have been 40 major prison riots since July. Prisoners have devastated large parts of many prisons. They are at war with their guards... The guards were trained and brutalized by the Franco regime... No government can reform or replace them overnight, especially in a country still rent by lawlessness. For it is a sad fact of human nature that a trained bully, handy with a truncheon, ever ready with tear gas, does not become magnanimous overnight just because the government has changed. Mr. Haddad is an innocent, hapless victim of a tide that can only be turned slowly.

—From the Guardian (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

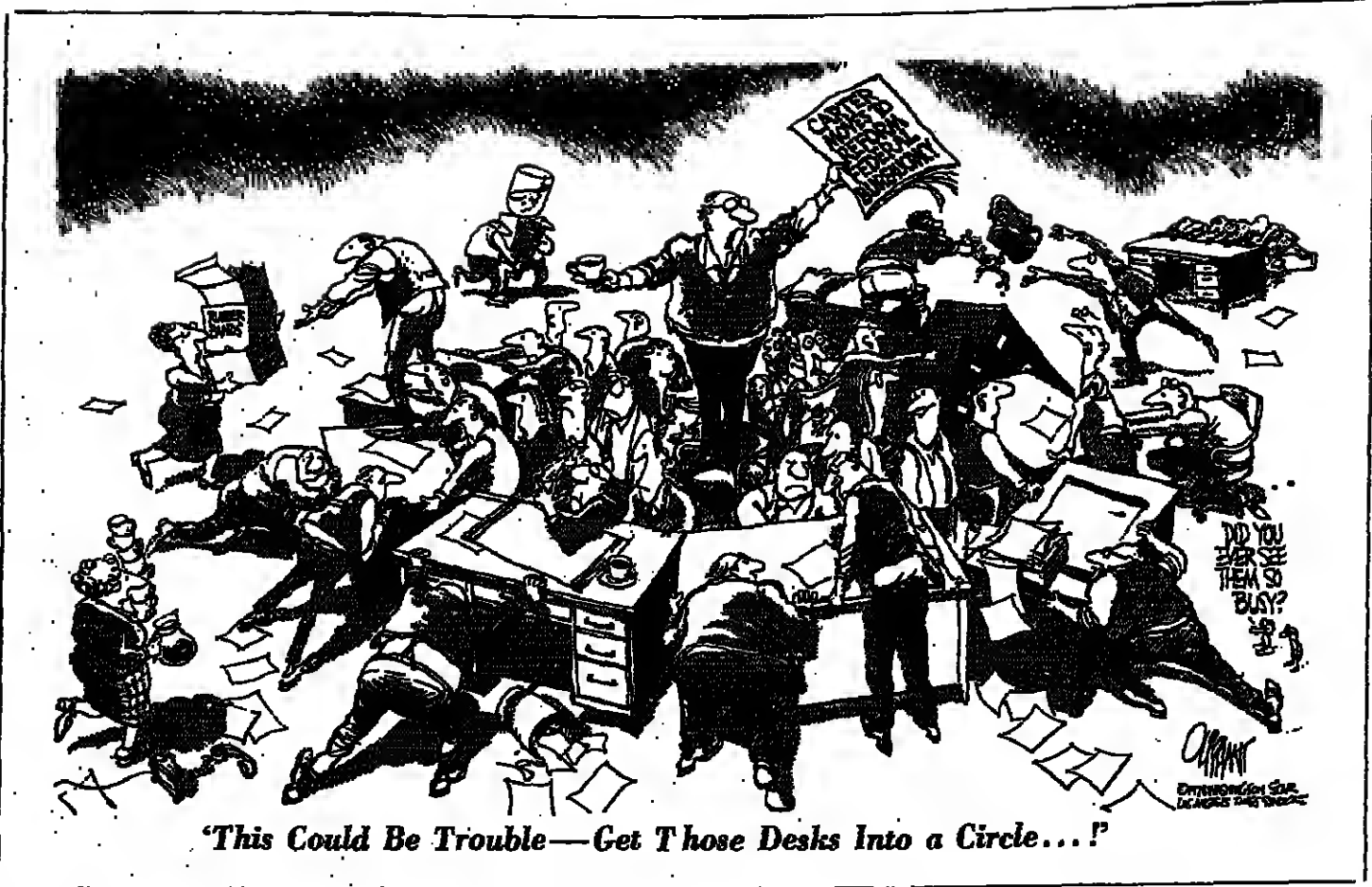
March 24, 1903

VIENNA.—It is made evident upon every possible occasion that no efforts will be spared to preserve tranquility in the Balkan peninsula. The latest indication in this direction is furnished by the Emperor Franz Joseph's decision to welcome the visit of King Alexander of Serbia to Austria-Hungary. The visit and the reception reduces the chances of any serious troubles very considerably.

#### Fifty Years Ago

March 24, 1928

NEW YORK.—On the heels of the merger of the Mackay Cable Co. with the International Telephone and Telegraph Co. into a world-wide communication system came the well-defined report that the Radio Corporation of America is preparing to unite with the Victor Talking Machine Co. Such an amalgamation would bring together two companies, the market value of whose shares is now nearly \$300 million.



## Rights' Talks a 'Festival of Fear' for Kremlin

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS.—For us, it was neither a fiasco nor a wake," said the messages from Eastern Europe. "The Belgrade conference was much more than was implied by its final communiqué."

In 1975, the dissidents continued, "the West failed to grasp the importance of the Helsinki final act; and we went on to prove its efficacy. Today, after Belgrade, the West is again retreating into a mood of despondency and it will again be up to us to show the usefulness of the talks."

The messages came from many in the East—including Andrei Sakharov, a Nobel Peace Prize laureate; Mikhail Dylas, a former side of Tito and now his irreconcilable political foe; and Jacek Kuron, one of the leaders of the Polish Democratic Movement—following the laborious communiqué which climaxed the no less laborious final session of the Belgrade talks.

### Paradox

Paradoxically, while the Western press assails the "Western summer," that is, the absence of any mention of human rights in the final communiqué, Eastern European dissidents—who regret the rights gap no less—see it in a different light.

The conference, in the words of a Polish observer, was a "festival of fear" for the Soviet Union.

For, if the talks were not—in the least—a triumph of Western diplomacy, they were, above all, a resounding failure for Soviet propaganda. All the efforts deployed to eliminate any allusion to human rights had a diametrically opposite result: The rights of man became the leading issue of the conference.

A number of incidents at the Belgrade talks—and in Belgrade, where, at the same time, Soviet émigrés disputed the world chess semifinals—stressed the fact that human rights continued to be the most vulnerable issue of Soviet diplomacy as well as within the Soviet Union.

"The emperor never had any clothes, and it was better to find it out late rather than not at all," a dissident declared, amazed by the Western reaction to Soviet resistance to any mention of rights.

Furthermore, Eastern European dissidents are not about to be upset over the lack of a formal declaration on human rights. For them, the various governments of the world are primarily concerned by the rules of international political equilibrium and they are all prepared to accept a moral compromise in the name of superior national interests.

It was evident to them that the Belgrade talks were not called for the sake of benefits of dissidents. "We know from the start," a democratic activist from a Communist country said, "that Western diplomats would not want to run the risk of a break with the Russians over a paragraph on the rights of man. However, we can say that the talks were a success because they made public the most complete list of human rights violations known so far and, above all, because this list was compiled by government officials."

The dissidents also emphasize that Belgrade confirmed the legitimacy of what the Russians always refer to as "interference." The fate of an individual in any nation can, from now on, be considered as a legitimate cause for concern by any government. Arthur Goldberg, the head of the U.S. delegation to the talks, made that quite clear when he replied to the Soviet envoy's offer of a truce on the rights question: "Do not think that if you stop lying about me I will stop telling the truth about you."

### KGB's Prowess

Naturally, the dissidents say, the KGB has been down any time it wants to and it is showing its prowess now by announcing that the trials of Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginsburg will take place very soon, by depriving Gvo. Pyotr Grigorenko and Mikhail Rostropovich of their Soviet citizenship, by condemning for "parasitism" Grigori Goldstein and Pavel Abramovich, two Jews forced out of their jobs because

they wanted to emigrate to Israel. Nevertheless, while the conference lasted, there was no political trial in Moscow and, curiously enough, amnesties were declared in Poland, Romania and Yugoslavia. And without underestimating the KGB's arbitrary powers, an international conference has a dissuasive effect on Moscow.

During the Belgrade talks, the Kremlin postponed a number of political cases that were perfectly ripe. It is true that the decision to deprive Grigorenko and Rostropovich of their citizenship was made during Belgrade, but the news was published only after the conference.

And it is now up to the West to create an atmosphere of permanent discussion, the dissidents insist.

The conference also made it possible to note a certain amount of erosion in the "bloc mentality" of Eastern countries, although nothing of avalanche proportions. As a journalist described it:

"When in Geneva, as the Helsinki talks were being prepared, Romanian delegates refused to go along with a Soviet proposal, the Hungarian delegation was absent—in the men's room—while the remaining Communist delegations heckled the Russians. In Belgrade, while the Romanians came out clearly against the Russians, the Hungarians remained courageously in the meeting hall while the Poles were in the men's room and the Russians could depend only on the Czechs and the East Germans."

Madrid is also a victory. The Helsinki final act foresaw only one follow-up meeting, the one held in Belgrade. The next meeting, to be held on Nov. 11, 1980, in Madrid, was more or less imposed upon the Soviet Union. Thus, not only did the Belgrade talks not put an end to the rights question, but for the dissidents it opened a door to many new possibilities.

As such, the dissidents say, Madrid can become—as Belgrade

was—the focal point of activity for democratic activists in Eastern Europe as well as for Western public opinion.

And, according to a source calling from an Eastern European capital, "it is no mere coincidence that the two potentially most efficient—although obviously difficult to apply—proposals in favor of the rights of man were made with Madrid in mind: The threat of a boycott of scientific cooperation with the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the possibility of a boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow. And there is no reason not to threaten a boycott in music and art as well; the Rostropovich scandal is reason enough."

"Do not forget," the Eastern European said, "that if Madrid is nothing more for you than a diplomatic spectacle, it is for us a battle for human dignity."

Mr. Unger wrote this column for the International Herald Tribune.

## Too Awful to Contemplate

By Andrew Knight

LONDON.—It is a bad thing to live in any place where a single political group monopolizes power. No, I am not thinking of the worst examples—the Soviet Union or China or some black African dictatorship, all of which are horrible to live in (many people conveniently forget) beyond anything to be described in this article.

I am thinking of some of our own "Western" democracies where democracy itself will be in peril unless ways can be found of "throwing the blighters out."

France provides the latest example of the danger. The French people have just—very sensibly—said a resounding no to a leftist would-be government, a raft of whose members would have been named the Communists. It was a turn-up for the books which now founded all the opinion polls and all the psephologists.

As presented by the victors, the alternative—Marxism in fancy dress—was too awful for Frenchmen to contemplate. Hokey.

But the less welcome aspect of this gratifying result is that there is no change in a government in whose political complexion there has, by death and old age, been no change for 20 years. Either France's left wing must now exorcise Communism so as to make itself a viable alternative government; or the center parties in the government must strike out against their Gaullist partners who are entrenched in every level of French government, civil service and business. For if not, political opposition in France, the biggest and naturally richest democratic landmass in Western

Europe, will turn to violence instead.

It is no coincidence that in Sweden widespread tax lawbreaking—a conservative form of anarchy—was the condition that led up two years ago to the defeat of a Social Democratic government which had effectively governed since the 1930s. It is no coincidence that terrorism in Italy should have reached its present peak at a time when the major parties in Italy's Parliament are in cahoots. Instead of in healthy opposition, over most aspects of Italy's crumbling economy. And it is no coincidence that the "extra-parliamentary opposition" in West Germany, which provided the seedbed out of which the Baader-Meinhof gang of terrorists grew, was itself a response to the general coalition government—combining government and opposition—which ruled Germany in the late 1960s.

The essence of democracy is that majorities should rule, but that opponents should enjoy the right to oppose. The essence of any opposition is that it should provide a plausible alternative government. If the main opposition party becomes so implausible, or so feared, that it never gets to govern, then democracy is on shaky ground.

Take Italy. An almost Bourbon civil service grew up over a quarter-century after the war under the ruling Christian Democratic party. Increasingly bureaucratic, increasingly ineffective, increasingly both the creature and the savior of the ruling party, increasingly corrupt at most levels and in every imagin-

able sense, this Christian Democratic bureaucracy had disassembled much of Italy's postwar economic miracle. The other disassemblers have been the equal monopolies of political power in the Communist governments at state and local level, warping every bit of political employment and commercial patronage they can lay their hands on.

The snag in Italy is that the chief opposition party has, largely because it is Communist, also been too awful for voters to contemplate at national level. So, despite mismanagement, the Christian Democrats, as less awful alternatives, have continued to misrule. However much Italy's Communists have tried to make themselves respectable, the last vestige of polling in national elections has always seen the vital percentages swing away from them. So also in Japan a proper fear of Communism in government has likewise led to inflexible one-party rule which is beginning to do this bastion of Asian postwar democracy no good at all.

### Harm Done

All of us who have had the misfortune to live in entrenched one-party-dominated boroughs or countries know the harm they do. Ask any Briton who has had to live in the immemorially labor-dominated boroughs of Glasgow or of Camden in London: Bureaucrats begot both themselves and their own tyrannies in such places simply because they share the beliefs and get the measure of politicians who will never, ever, be thrown out. Such unchanging politics breed not just bad governors and arrogant, lazy, sometimes venal, bureaucrats; they also breed cynicism among the permanent minority about the virtues of democracy as such.

The West may afford a little measure of political criticism at Labor town-hall level. It cannot afford it, in times of terrorism and many unemployed young, in some of its key conservative sovereign states.

Andrew Knight is editor of The Economist. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

### Letters

#### After the 'Big Bang'

In response to "The Universe After the 'Big Bang' Theory" (Herald Tribune, March 15), I would like to explore a possible alternative that is also consistent with religious beliefs.

There are several objections to the "big bang" model. First, an explosion is three-dimensional. In our four-dimensional universe, a "big bang" is as much imploding as exploding. Second, according to theory, the properties of all particles were determined by the "big bang." It is therefore highly coincidental—and quite puzzling—that we should be witnessing, at this point in space-time, some tight relationships between the ultra-small and the ultra-large. For instance, the present size of the universe in proportion to the size of a proton is of the same magnitude as the electrical force between a proton and an electron in proportion to the gravitational force between them. No measurement has ever indicated the slightest change of the universal constants with time. Third, eternally having a beginning is a contradiction in itself. Most observational evidence points to an open, ever-expanding universe. Fourth, because the speed of light is finite, all space is history. It seems logical that the ultimate

past, the spherical boundary, should seem to be receding with the speed of light, the ultimate speed of time itself. In this view, a collapsing universe is unthinkable. Fifth, a recent study by J. Barrow and R. Matzner shows that a violent, chaotic beginning can be ruled out...

J.B. BLOK,  
Utrecht, the Netherlands.

#### "Sancta Susanna"

I have read in the People column (Herald Tribune, March 4-5) a report on the reception of the Hindemith opera "Sancta Susanna" in Rome. And I must object that the news about Felicia Weather's is not at all fair for her or for the house, "Sancta Susanna," is a real opera and Miss Weather's a well-known opera singer appreciated throughout the world for her interpretations of the Italian and German repertoire. Apart from the "Veduggio" festival, Miss Weather's in the final scene wore a complete dark-orange full-length over her smooth black skin.

"Sancta Susanna" has been a cultural event of the Rome Opera season.  
Giocchino Lanza Tomasi,  
Artistic Director,  
Teatro dell'Opera,  
Rome.

### An Attempt

### To Manage

### The Dollar

By Joseph Kraft

PARIS.—For the past couple of days here in France I have had to cope with a mystery: have hitherto sought strenuously to avoid. I mean the problem of the sinking dollar.

Intellectually at least, I find the puzzle yields to the old adage that economics is politics. The troubles of the dollar pose another example of politics catching up with economic realities.

The economic reality is the interdependence of the modern world. Most of the industrialized countries depend on the OPEC cartel of oil-exporting nations for their fuel.

Three major industrialized countries—West Germany, Japan and Britain—must export to prosper. In the race for exports, they have shipped whole factories to barefoot nations, and India sells machine tools at prices that make trouble for heavy industry in the advanced countries.

The most obvious consequence of interdependence is that the economic ups and downs of different countries—instead of moving separately and offsetting each other—now move together in ways that reinforce each other. This in 1974, all the industrialized countries together suffered their worst postwar inflation. In 1975 they were hit by their worst postwar recession.

### A Way Out

The way out of these difficulties is steady, synchronized growth. The Carter administration undertook to lead the way last year. It stimulated the U.S. economy to the point where growth moved from 4.7 per cent in 1976 to 5.7 last year.

Expansion of the U.S. economy opened the way for big exports from Japan, West Germany and other strong countries. So the theory was that they too would expand their economies to accommodate exports from weaker countries in southern Europe and the underdeveloped world.

But Chancellor Helmut Schmidt is a Social Democrat trying to prove his finiteness in a country with pathological memories of inflation. Instead of forcing growth, he set on prices. West German output dropped from 4.6 per cent in 1976 to 2 per cent last year.

Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda has strong personal doubts about the wisdom of stimulating Japan's economy, especially at the expense of easing protection for farmers and fishermen. The Japanese economy grew last year at 5.7 per cent—just as the year before.

### Disparity

The disparity between expansion and stagnation in Japan and West Germany caused the U.S. trade balance to swing into substantial deficit. Inevitably the dollar declined against the mark and the yen. When U.S. officials complained, the West Germans and Japanese shot back that inflation and galloping oil imports were the biggest cause of the U.S. trade deficit. Much as Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Fukuda lack the political muscle to stimulate economic performance in their countries, so President Carter lacked the political punch to get through programs curtailing inflation and U.S. oil imports.

In time the necessary political adjustments are apt to be made. Some West Germans are beginning to expand their economy, and the French and British are sure to follow suit. The Japanese are easing tariff barriers and stimulating internal demand. Eventually, the United States will adopt an energy program, and something to hold down wages and prices. When all these things happen, there can be harmonious growth, and an end to the wild fluctuations of the dollar.

### Danger

In the meantime there is danger zone to traverse. If biggest holder of dollars—the exporters—suddenly moved to another store of value, the dollar could precipitate a world recession. Protectionism could arise from various countries and to shore up heavy industry.

But if these dangers are great, they are also remote. At present there is no reason for panic. By occasional swaps and understandings among the leading countries, the problem of the dollar can be managed against the day—perhaps far off—when politics catches up with economics.



## PARIS THEATER

Hitler Is Put on Trial  
By Spiritual 'Fathers'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, March 23 (IHT).—The drama of the German-speaking world—as it has come abroad since World War II—has often had a ferociously accusatory tone.

But Hochhuth, after railing at Pope Pius XII for not halting the Nazi atrocities in "The Deputy," questioned the integrity of Churchill's wartime policies in "The Shadow of the Guillotine," and argued that the only way to achieve the destruction of the Nazi regime was to "Guerrilla" the strategy was to attack attention to himself is obvious, but, though the most realistic of the lot, he was not alone.

A group of post-war German playwrights has set up a sort of supreme court and in its solemn judgments the "Establishment," the "System," the "bourgeoisie" and the society are held responsible for every catastrophe from the rise of National Socialism in Germany to the horrors of the Holocaust.

It is, therefore, something of a novelty that Hitler has at last been charged by a German playwright, Rolf Hochhuth, and goes on trial in "Far-de-la le Bien et le Mal," which comes to Paris by way of Belgium and is being performed by L'Atelier de Bruxelles at the Salle Gémier.

A phantasmagoria, in which phantoms and philosophies flit, it is set in Hitler's bunker, to which the ghosts of Liszt, Nietzsche and Wagner have been invited to attend his marriage to Eva Braun. This postmortem investigation would confront the distracted Führer with his political decisions whose theories he has "understood" and dragged in the dust. In the field of ideas he meets defeat as he has met it in war. Nietzsche and Liszt are against at what he has wrought and disclaim him as a provincial petty bourgeois with violent delusions of grandeur. Wagner deals him the cruelest out of all by not showing up.

The portraits of the musician and the philosopher are not very flattering and not very deep. Liszt is a whining old abbot, wringing his hands at drumming the piano, and Nietzsche, lost in his megalomaniacal dreams, proclaims there is but a single Superman, himself.

The fatal wedding is celebrated with all its grisly accompaniment.

ments, from Frau Goebbels killing her children (off stage) to the distress of Liszt and the suicides that follow. But even the grim lesson—discussing the collapse of his cause and the loss of Hitler. Before death he sends representatives to form a government abroad.

The nightmare premise holds attention by its audacity, but Lange has blown up a storm over which he has no steady control, and Philippe van Rossum in his direction struggles manfully to impose order and clarity. As the script is simplistic in character delineation, its figures are phantasmagorical rather than anything probable, and the dramatics often turns into burlesque. Alexandre von Sivers is Liszt, Jean-Luc Debattois is Nietzsche, and André Lemaire is Hitler, and the performance level by all is high. Incomprehensible, "Far-de-la le Bien et le Mal" is a blueprint for the construction of a provocative drama. Lange has not fully realized the potentials of his design and the result resembles a movement begun but never completed.

Phyllis Boone, an English performer, is an attraction at La Marse (19 Rue Saint-Germain) where she appears nightly at 7:45 (except Mondays) in a collection of songs and monologues known as "Help, Mommy, Help!" A perk, energetic performer, her

PARIS—Sam Rivers and his troupe at the Stadium March 24 at 8 p.m. There is a big jazz concert at Silvia Monfort's Nouveau Carré March 25 at 5 p.m. Patti Smith is at the Pavillon de Paris March 26 at 8 p.m. René Urtreger and Robin Kenyatta will be at the Espace Cardin March 26 at 8 p.m. and Johnny Mathis nightly at the Olympia. Rhoda Scott plays every night at the Club St. Germain.

Kiddle (Lookjaw) Davis and Harry (Sweetie) Edison are appearing nightly at the Paris Hotel Méditerranée through March 27. They will then give a concert at the Espace Cardin on March 30 at 8 p.m. and then open in Brussels at Pote for three days, March 31-April 2.



Marriage in the Hitler bunker: (left to right) Robert Lemaire, Jean-Luc Debattois, André Lemaire, Stéphane Excoffier and Christian Crahay in "Far-de-la le Bien et le Mal."

lingual recital outlines the dilemma of the modern young woman, and the cry for maternal aid of the title hints at the uncertainty that underlies her bold, aggressive display. So at the start she is a symbol of contemporary femininity delivering an address sprinkled with gutter words, boasting of her sex and sex appeal and manfully asserting herself as she celebrates her new-found freedom.

At the close, however, she hesitantly retreats into a plastic bag, assuming the embryonic position as protective back-to-the-world hint.

During her 45-minute stage life she is, in contrast, full of tricky business, defying the restrictions imposed on her gender and ready to take on a pack of male

champion pique. She sings some songs by Jack Higgins and roughly handles her accompaniment.

Her one-woman exhibit is not as broad or as hilarious as the miniature revue of Les Trois Jeunes, but its note of shy innocence amid its frantic capers lends it special character.

Aldo Nicolai, whose three-character comedy "La Libellule" played an agreeable light evening in the Paris theater, a season or two ago, has a new play, "La Dame de la Fonctionnaire," at the Théâtre Molière. Actually, it is not a play at all, but merely an overextended sketch that might easily fit the television screen for 15 minutes.

## SHARPS AND FLATS

GENEVA—Gardie Smith is at the Popcorn Club 68 the end of the month.

MUNICH—Albie Durr is being held over at Banno's Piano Bar and will be there through April 15.

The Delta Rhythm Boys, touring Finland, are in Tampere at the Hotel Rosenhalm through March 28, and then open in Vasa on March 31 at the Hotel Wanda.

ROTTERDAM—There will be a Country Music Festival at the Sportpaleis on March 28 from 5 to 11 p.m.

LONDON—Ginger Rogers heads the Palladium until the end of the month and Tania Maria is appearing nightly at Ronnie Scott's.

Shirley Bassey, celebrating her 25th year in show business, is in Preston March 25-27 at the Guild-

hall, and in Birmingham March 29-31 at the Odeon.

Tangerine Dream, also touring Britain, will be in Glasgow March 24 at the Apollo, in Manchester the following night at the Apollo, in Liverpool March 26 at the Empire, in Croydon March 27 at Fairfield Hall and in London March 28 at the Hammersmith Odeon.

COPENHAGEN—Danish saxophonist Simon Spang-Hansson has been chosen as the winner of the 1978 Ben Webster Award by the Ben Webster Foundation. The award will be presented at the Montmartre Jazz Club on the evening of March 27. Chad Jones, Stan Tracey, the 1977 award winner Jasper Thilo and Nils Jørgen Steen and his "Beat Kapel" group will provide the entertainment.

—FRANK VAN BRADLE.

## MUSIC IN LONDON

## Camden Mounts a Novel Festival

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, March 23 (IHT).—The annual festival of the London Borough of Camden can always be counted on to come up with stimulating novelties, and this year's has been no exception. Its opening nights have brought us a concert version of Richard Strauss's "Farewell," a vocally revealing account by Alison Hargigan of Strauss's rarely heard "Three Hymns," settings for soprano and orchestra of poems by Hölderlin, dating from 1921 and anticipating the "Four Last Songs" of a quarter of a century later, and, finally, a delightfully staged revival of Offenbach's "The Duchess of Gerolstein."

"Farewell," translatable as "Fire Famine," was Strauss's companion piece to his native Munich for his failure, in his view, to fully appreciate his first opera, "Guntram," and also the hostility of some of its citizens 30 years earlier to the presence and the opera of Richard Wagner.

The point, made heavy-handedly, as is characteristic of Strauss, and of Wagner, too, when they

turned to comedy, is that a city unwilling or unable to perceive the blessings of genius and to grant it exceptional status and privilege, does not deserve the warmth that genius radiates.

Genius, in this case, resides in a mysterious carpenter magician (Wagner). Strauss was never one to disclaim modestly the credit due a source of life-enriching inspiration.

A concert version is not well suited to a work so dependent upon local color and sight gags for its satirical fun, nor is the Logan Hall of the University of London well suited to a work employing so large an orchestra and so numerous a cast. But there was much to relish, both orchestrally and vocally, in the performance by the Chelsea Opera Group under the direction of Nicholas Braithwaite, and a baritone accomplishment of great promise by Michael Lewis as the Straussian hero.

"The Duchess of Gerolstein" survives or does not depending upon who plays and sings the duchess, as was the case with the original production in Paris

in 1887 when the duchess was the obviously incomparable Hortensia Schneider. In the Park Lane Group production at the Coliseum Theater last night it survived memorably through the voice and theater magic of Patricia Routledge, as imperious, amorous, unpredictable and charming a duchess as one, not having seen Schneider, could well imagine. She was, indeed, a remarkable physical and facial resemblance to Schneider, and has been costumed, certainly, by someone familiar with the photos of Schneider in the part.

Christopher Renshaw, the producer and also the deli transactor, has achieved a fluent and lively staging of this amiable send-up of militarism and petty absolutism, much of the stage business looking more to Gilbert and Sullivan's Savoy than to Offenbach's Théâtre des Variétés, and the orchestra is knowingly and expertly guided by the veteran Willem Tausky. But it was, quite properly and, indeed, quite lucidly, the duchess's evening. There will be further performances Saturday, Wednesday and March 31.

## East Germany Makes a Baby Boom

By Ellen Lentz

EAST BERLIN (NYT).—Claudia Franke, a 28-year-old medical technician, is expecting her third child in May. A friend, Edgard Greif, gave birth to her first baby last July, even though she is almost 40 and had said for years that she and her husband did not want children.

Both women are on childbearing leave granted by the East German government, and they spent a recent afternoon telling of the joy they feel in being able to tend their children in a leisurely manner, without the pressure of outside work.

They are part of a new family planning program in East Germany that emphasizes a woman's role as mother and homemaker, a departure from the traditional Communist practice of urging women into the labor market and placing their children in state-run institutions.

And thanks to the program's extensive benefits, which make it financially rewarding for mothers to stay home with their young children, East Germany is experiencing a modest baby boom, the first in its history.

The government measures were introduced 18 months ago, and in 1977, the first full year they were in effect, 233,100 babies were born to East German women, an increase of 27,600 over the year before. The new figure pushed

up the birth rate to 13.3 per 1,000 population. That is still the lowest birth rate in Eastern Europe, but the increase in births has stopped a long-term population decline in East Germany. (Although the country sealed off its borders in 1961 to halt unchecked emigration, its population continued to fall off to a low of 18.7 million in 1976, down from 19 million in 1949.)

Party secretary Erich Honecker, evidently surprised at the early success of the program for encouraging motherhood, said recently that last year's birth rate "even exceeds the forecasts" made by the planning commission.

Early in 1972 the country legalized abortion and introduced free contraceptives, but later that same year the government also encouraged marriage by offering interest-free credits of up to \$5,000 for newlyweds. Four years later, the government instituted its program of additional social benefits, lengthening childbearing leave from four to six months and introducing a further optional year off, the so-called baby year. The government measures also cut working time for a mother with two children or more to 40 hours a week and offered a \$500 bonus for the birth of each baby.

"When we heard about the new laws and the baby year, my husband and I decided it was now or never," Mrs. Greif said, bounding her small son, Mark, on her knees. "He will be almost a year and a half before I have to think of going back to work."

The 38-year-old woman, who worked in a publishing company, received her full salary during the first six months of childbearing leave. During the additional year off the East Germans guarantee a minimum payment of \$150 a month to those mothers who already have one or more children, and then their jobs are held open for them.

So far, 90,000 East German women, or about 40 per cent of those who gave birth since the law went into effect, have taken advantage of the special year away from work. For the Communist economy, already laboring under strains of a tight labor market, the provision is causing considerable trouble.

"Logically, what we should do is cut down production," said Werner Straube, a director at the state-run textile plant of Karl-Marx-Stadt, whose employees are mostly women. He said his plant alone would lose 83,000 working hours this year because of the prolonged absence of mothers.

"We will somehow have to try to get more women on a part-time basis," the manager added. "That is the only way for most of them to combine household, children and work."

FIAT

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So over the years, we at Fiat have concentrated on how well our cars steer, brake, accelerate, and feel the road.

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Italy is 1/3 mountains, more than any other car-

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Still, the most important thing to us is how the car drives. Because, after all, that's what a car is for.

We've even rejected the entire design of one of our prototypes because it didn't drive like an Italian

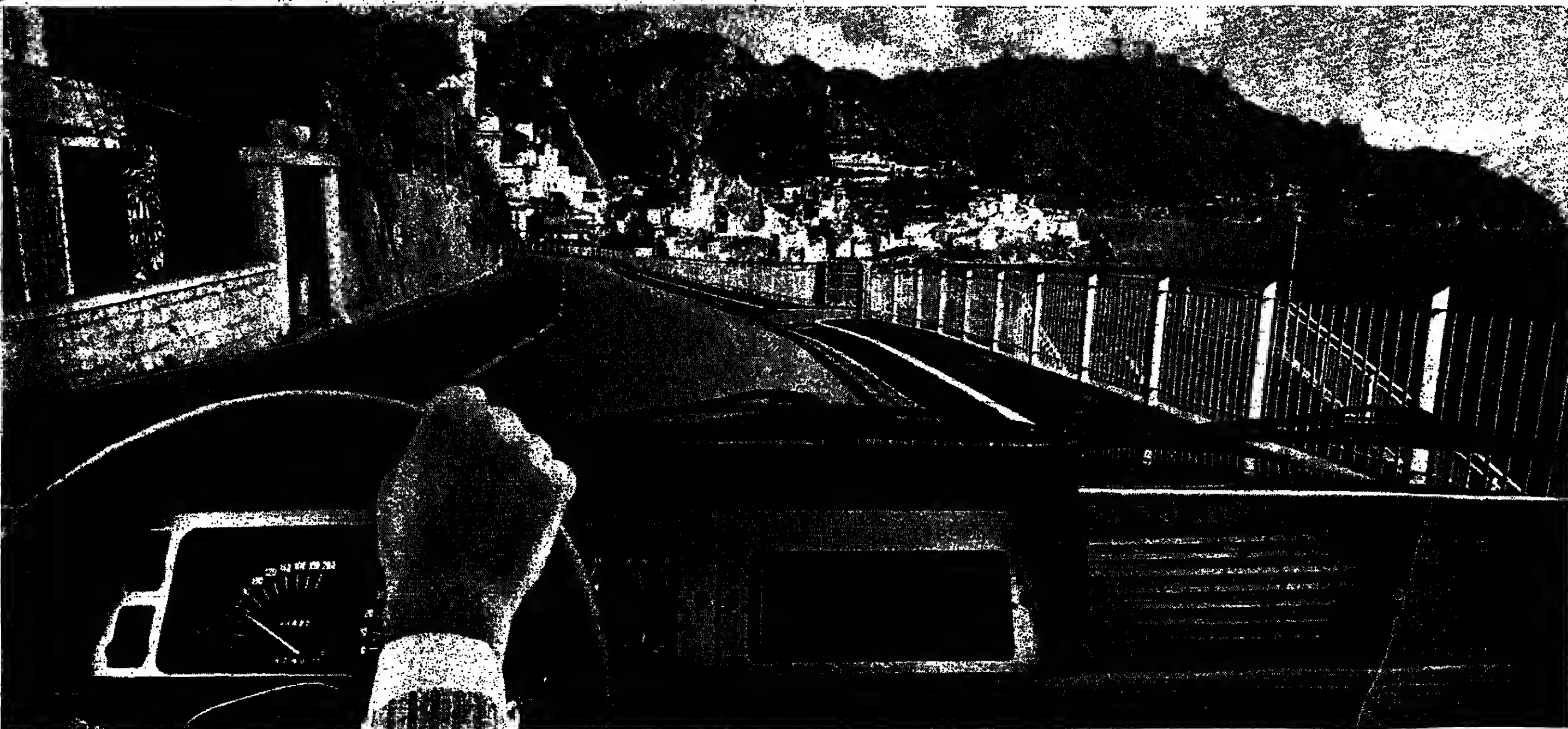
car. Other countries have tried to copy this certain "Italian feel."

Car makers from all over Europe have tried to hire away Italian designers and engineers.

And many European cars are half-Italian as it is: they're designed by free-lance Italian designers.

Be that as it may, only Italy can produce an Italian car.

And since the whole point of a car is to drive it, shouldn't you be driving an Italian car?



Mills at Boro. 15



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(In French  
Edition)

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(Continued on Page 10.)



## Exports Gain in Month in V. Germany

### Trade Surplus Widens Despite Strong Mark

WIESBADEN, West Germany, March 23 (AP-DJ)—West Germany's trade surplus widened in February and the current account moved into surplus despite the strength of the deutsche mark, government officials said today.

The country's trade surplus was 300 million deutsche marks in February, against 1,899 billion DM in January and 273 billion DM in the year earlier.

The current account posted a surplus of 500 million DM, compared with a deficit of 222 million DM the previous month and a deficit of 59 million DM in February, 1977.

Exports rose to 21,366 billion DM from 21,312 billion in January and 20,982 billion in the year earlier.

Imports totaled 18,765 billion DM down from 19,414 billion in January but up from 18,252 billion in February, 1977.

The results brought the trade surplus for the first two months of the year to 4.5 billion DM, or 1.5 percent below the 4.75-billion DM surplus a year earlier.

The current account shows a surplus of 277 million DM so far, compared with a deficit of 277 million DM in the first two months of 1977.

Imports in the two-month period totaled 45,678 billion DM, or 1.5 percent below the 46,774 billion DM a year earlier, while exports totaled 38,179 billion DM, or 5.8 percent above the 36,059 billion DM a year earlier.

## Taxes Italian Style: Declare Less, Pay Less

ROME, March 23 (AP-DJ)—One-third of privately employed Italians avoid paying sales taxes—and probably personal income taxes—a Finance Ministry study shows. And those who do pay, pay very little, the study indicated.

The ministry last year counted 2.65 million sales-tax reports of which 57 per cent said that their gross turnover was less than 12 million lire (about \$14,000).

The group included 900,000 retail dealers. But various official censuses put the total of such dealers at 1.5 million. Furthermore, the normal average turnover per outlet is calculated at \$4 million a year, while only 8 per cent of the returns submitted showed turnover of more than \$6 million.

The ministry got 250,000 returns from doctors, lawyers, writers, engineers and other "professionals" but professional associations indicate that there are at least 500,000 registered in their various groups. Of those reporting, almost 80 per cent said their gross income was less than 12 million lire a year.

Restaurant and hotel owners reporting totaled 178,000, while a recent government census put the number of such licenses at more than 200,000.

According to the national retailers association, 42 per cent of retail dealers do not keep any accounts and thus evidently avoid all taxes—while 47 per cent do not keep stock inventories.

No money value was placed on the amount of taxes not paid as a result of evasion. But government figures permitted a private calculation covering the commercial sector. This showed that those reporting paid just over 4 trillion lire in taxes, while figures from the retailers association showed that the total should have been about 8.4 trillion lire.

The difference almost equals the overrun that the state deficit showed last year—20 trillion lire, against the 14.5-trillion lire goal.

## De Beers Adds Surcharge of 40% at Next Diamond Sale

LONDON, March 23 (AP-DJ)—De Beers Consolidated Mines, giant miner and marketer of diamonds, will impose a 40-per-cent surcharge at its upcoming Tuesday, a company spokesman said today.

De Beers, the South African company that markets diamonds most of the world's other users through its central organization in London, at a public alarm about speculation three weeks when it cautioned that dealers were driving up the price in cutting centers to levels not justified by consumer demand.

De Beers, carrying its warning one step further last Friday, said the central selling organization would "be obliged to action to ensure that the users, for whom it acts, receive the benefit of the current market prices."

De Beers said it would announce "immediate price" to each sale before it would impose a surcharge.

Problem in Israel

Industry sources said the problem with Israel's diamond industry, one of the largest centers in the world for cutting and selling rough stones into the ring gems that adorn 75.

speculators in Israel," said source, "are trying to corner the market." These speculators, it is alleged, are offering more than 10 times as much for rough stones and hoarding them in an effort to manipulate the market by offering to pay higher prices for a dwindling supply.

De Beers and other producers have not been sharing in

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Natamas Finds New Oil in Indonesia

Natamas has discovered a new oil field in its 53-per-cent-owned concession off the coast of Indonesia. One exploratory well flowed at a combined rate of 2,980 barrels daily and a second flowed 4,425 barrels daily. Completion of the well confirmed existence of sufficient reserves to proceed with construction of a permanent producing platform in the new area, Natamas says. Present plans call for drilling of additional wells and start-up of oil production in early 1979.

### Montedison Finds Oil and Gas

Montedison has found high-quality oil and gas traces in a test drilling off the coast of southern Italy. However, a company spokesman says it is too early to determine the commercial significance of the find and tests are continuing. Initial tests show an API gravity rating between 35 and 42, making the oil one of the lightest in the world. There is a particularly high demand for such oil because of the ease of refining them. There was no indication when production might start or what volumes might be available. The announcement of the tests follows a Montedison report that it plans to float

bonds totaling 175 billion lire (about \$205 million) with a coupon of 13.5 per cent and guaranteed by mortgages on unperfected oil concessions that the company holds. Montedison lost 500 billion lire last year, three times the 1976 deficit, and has been forced under law to write down its capital.

### Newmont Mining Sees Large Loss

Newmont Mining expects to report a substantial loss in the first quarter compared with net income of \$3 million, or 10 cents a share, a year earlier. The mining holding company blames the U.S. coal strike for the expected first-quarter fourth-quarter earnings decline was Newmont's fourth-quarter 1977 earnings, which fell to \$2.7 million, or 9 cents a share, from \$9.9 million, or 37 cents a share, a year before. A key factor in the fourth-quarter earnings decline was Newmont's 27.5-per-cent equity stake in Peabody Holding Co., which lost \$13.1 million in the fourth quarter. Peabody Holding was formed by a consortium of investors last year to acquire Peabody Coal Co. from Kennecott Copper. Other owners of Peabody Holding include Williams Cos. (\$2.5 per cent), Bechtel Corp. and Boeing (15 per cent each), Fluor Corp. (10 per cent) and Equitable Life Assurance Society (5 per cent).

### Grains Seen Complicating GATT Round

## Wheat Trade Talks Fail to Reach Accord

### By Bhushan Bahree

GENEVA, March 23 (AP-DJ)—The world's major wheat exporting and importing nations today broke off talks after six weeks, unable to agree on any of the essential elements of a convention that would control international wheat trading.

This failure casts a shadow on other talks aimed at liberalizing world trade under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), where negotiators are in the final bargaining phase and are having a hard time narrow-

ing differences in the agriculture sector.

The failure of the wheat talks, at the very least, will complicate matters, and may in fact threaten overall progress, GATT sources said. Negotiators at the GATT talks already are hard pressed for time trying to produce an overall agreement for liberalizing world trade in the 1980s by the July 15 deadline.

One reason for such a view is that the wheat conference decided that negotiations should resume by next September. Trade sources said that it was unlikely that the world's major nations would agree to new GATT rules on agricultural trade but exclude grains to be taken up later by a separate conference. "I think they will have to make the overall policy decisions in the GATT talks even if these result in a formal solution later," the grain talks, one source said.

At any rate, the wheat conference today adopted a resolution setting up a 12-nation interim committee to try and draft a new wheat agreement and to recommend a date for resuming the talks. Arthur Dunkel, conference chairman, told reporters that the committee probably would begin meeting in May. Meanwhile, the International Wheat Council has extended the current agreement, which was due to expire at the end of June, for another year. This pact, however, has no economic provisions and has had minimal impact on regulating wheat trade.

Price Range Not Discussed

After six weeks of talks, Mr. Dunkel admitted that the meeting did not get far enough to even discuss issues such as world market prices for wheat, or the price range that any stabilization pact would seek to enforce.

He said there was a narrowing of differences during the talks, but there was no agreement on such major elements of any pact as stocks, the part of developing nations in financing such stocks and the possibility of including coarse grains like oats, barley and maize in the agreement.

One of the major differences still outstanding is between the United States and Canada on one hand and the European Economic Community on the other.

The United States and Canada, with annual foreign wheat sales of 30 and 17 million tons, the world's biggest exporters, want the new agreement restricted to wheat and stabilization done through reserve stocks and a system of indicator prices.

When wheat prices rise to certain levels, the stocks would be

House Keeps Lid On Debt Till July

WASHINGTON, March 23 (AP)—The House, which refused two weeks ago to raise the ceiling on the U.S. national debt, this week passed a bill continuing the present \$782-billion ceiling through July.

The bill now goes to the Senate. Unless action is completed on it by March 31, the ceiling will drop automatically to \$400 billion, cutting off borrowing authority. Congress is scheduled to be in session next week.

The ceiling sets a limit on the amount the Treasury may borrow. As long as the government continues to spend more than it receives, the ceiling must be raised from time to time to permit more borrowing.

released, when prices drop, wheat would be bought.

The U.S.-proposed stocks, nationally held but internationally coordinated, would total 30 million tons.

The EEC claims indicator prices are ineffective. It also insists a wheat agreement must include secondary grains such as barley and maize, the market price must be kept between fixed minimum and maximum levels, and both exporters and importers must give firm supply and purchase commitments.

Mr. Dunkel said that on food aid, most participants acknowledged that this should be raised to 10 million tons a year from 6.25 million currently.

## Curtiss Sets Off Boardroom Fight For Kennecott

WOODRIDGE, N.J., March 23 (Reuters)—Curtiss-Wright said today it is soliciting proxies for the election of a slate of 17 directors to oppose the management slate at the May 3 annual meeting of Kennecott Copper.

Curtiss-Wright said, "The nominees believe that the Kennecott management, instead of paying \$587 million in cash to buy Carborundum Co., should have used that cash directly for the benefit of the Kennecott shareholders, and that the state is committed to attempt to sell Carborundum at an advantageous price and to make the proceeds available to the Kennecott stockholders."

The company said it believes the underlying value of Kennecott's stock is substantially greater than the market price during recent periods and Curtiss-Wright's purchase in recent months of 3.28 million shares, about 8.9 per cent of Kennecott stock, for almost \$77 million reflects its confidence in that belief.

Yesterday, Kennecott filed suit in federal court charging that the papers Curtiss-Wright filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in connection with the Kennecott share purchases was false and misleading and that Curtiss-Wright's conduct in the stock purchases was deceptive.

## Philips' Net Rises 12.8% for Year, Dividend Raised

EINDEHOVEN, The Netherlands, March 23 (AP-DJ)—N.V. Philips net earnings rose 12.8 per cent in 1977 on a 24-per-cent gain in sales, the company said today.

Net earnings for the worldwide manufacturing concern rose to 694 million guilders (about \$200.8 million), or 3.42 guilders a share, from 562 million guilders or 3.03 guilders a share.

Sales rose to \$1.6 billion guilders in the year from \$1.43 billion.

The company proposed a final 1977 dividend of 1.10 guilders, up from one guilder last year, for a total payment for the year of 1.70 guilders compared with 1.60 guilders a year earlier.

The company's operating profit, however, fell to 2.21 billion guilders from 2.22 billion the previous year and pre-tax profit fell to 1.88 billion guilders from 1.82 billion.

## Stocks Mixed In Uneventful NYSE Trade

### Short-Covering Cited Before 3-Day Weekend

NEW YORK, March 23 (Reuters)—New York Stock Exchange Prices finished mixed in a generally uneventful session, paying only scant attention to a hefty jump in mid-March auto sales reported by the nation's largest manufacturers.

Analyst said investors were reluctant to make any commitments ahead of the extended Easter-holiday weekend amid lingering concern about some unresolved issues.

Ranking high among these issues this week was inflation and growing market concern the government might move closer to wage-price controls to bring it under control, the analysts said.

The Dow Jones Industrial average, down 1.48 at 3 p.m., closed off 1.04 at 756.50.

Some 705 issues advanced with about 610 declines. Volume totaled 21.39 million shares, down from 21.95 million yesterday.

After the market closed, the Federal Reserve reported that the money supply for the latest week declined. The narrow definition, so-called M-1, fell \$600 million and the broader measure, M-2, was off \$200 million.

General Motors reported a rise of 61.9 per cent in mid-March car sales, lifting the stock 3/8 to 60 3/8. Chrysler, which posted a 19 per cent increase, picked up 1/4 to 11 1/4 while Ford motor declined 1/4 to 44 5/8 on a 1.3 per cent rise.

Among other active, Berkley Photo fell 3/4 to seven after trading resumed. The company won a court decision against Eastman Kodak yesterday but Kodak said it would appeal the verdict.

Curtiss-Wright fell 1/4 to 17 5/8 while Kennecott Copper rose 3/4 to 25 1/2. Curtiss-Wright, which owns 8.9 per cent of Kennecott, is proposing a slate of 17 directors in opposition to the Kennecott management slate. Tele-dyne, which owns 3/8 per cent of Curtiss-Wright, fell 3/8 to 74.

Superscope rose one to 12 on a merger rumor. The company denied the rumor.

Prices were higher on the American Stock Exchange in moderate trading, with the AMEX index rising 0.85 to 128.01.

## Fed Warns of Tighter Credit Policy

### Miller Fears Added Inflation

Inflation with tools other than monetary policy.

Mr. Miller, who replaced Arthur Burns as Fed chairman March 8, said that his "communication links so far" with the Carter administration "have been very good ones."

Administration officials say that he and Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal have developed a close relationship and see each other frequently.

Asked whether he has changed

his focus from fighting unemployment to fighting inflation since being selected last December, Mr. Miller said, "We're making excellent progress on the employment front...inflation, however, is off-plan. So I've been saying let's give priority to the one off-plan."

Mr. Miller placed heavy emphasis on the need to establish a U.S. energy policy—by legislation, presidential action or a combination of both.

Mr. Miller reiterated that an energy program was required to halt the decline of the dollar, which is itself adding to domestic inflation.

## Trudeau Is Aiming to Cut Government's Intervention

NEW YORK, March 23 (AP-DJ)—Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, acknowledging that the Canadian government had moved "too far too fast," said his administration is endeavoring to restrain its intervention in the economy.

"We are now embarked on a very broad reevaluation of all our policies, both those which form the economic framework of the nation and those which deal with specific areas of economic activity," he said in a speech here last night. "We are committed to further restrain the expenditure of governments, to reduce bureaucratic intrusions and to seek new and improved means of serving collective needs," he said.

His visit coincided with the offering on the New York market of \$750 million of Canadian government bonds, the first such fund-raising by the federal government outside of Canada in 10 years.

The speech also came 14 months after Quebec Premier René Lévesque outlined his government's plans to withdraw Quebec from the Canadian federation.

Mr. Trudeau, in his speech, dealt mainly with economic and international matters and touched only briefly on the Quebec secession issue.

'Agents of Inflation'

Mr. Trudeau said, "Governments must remove themselves as agents of inflation. They must not, through their access to the printing press, ratify excessive

deficits through expansion in the money supply."

His remarks partly echoed the criticism of some of his conservative opponents, who have alleged that the administration's deficit spending has been a major cause of Canada's current comparatively high rate of inflation.

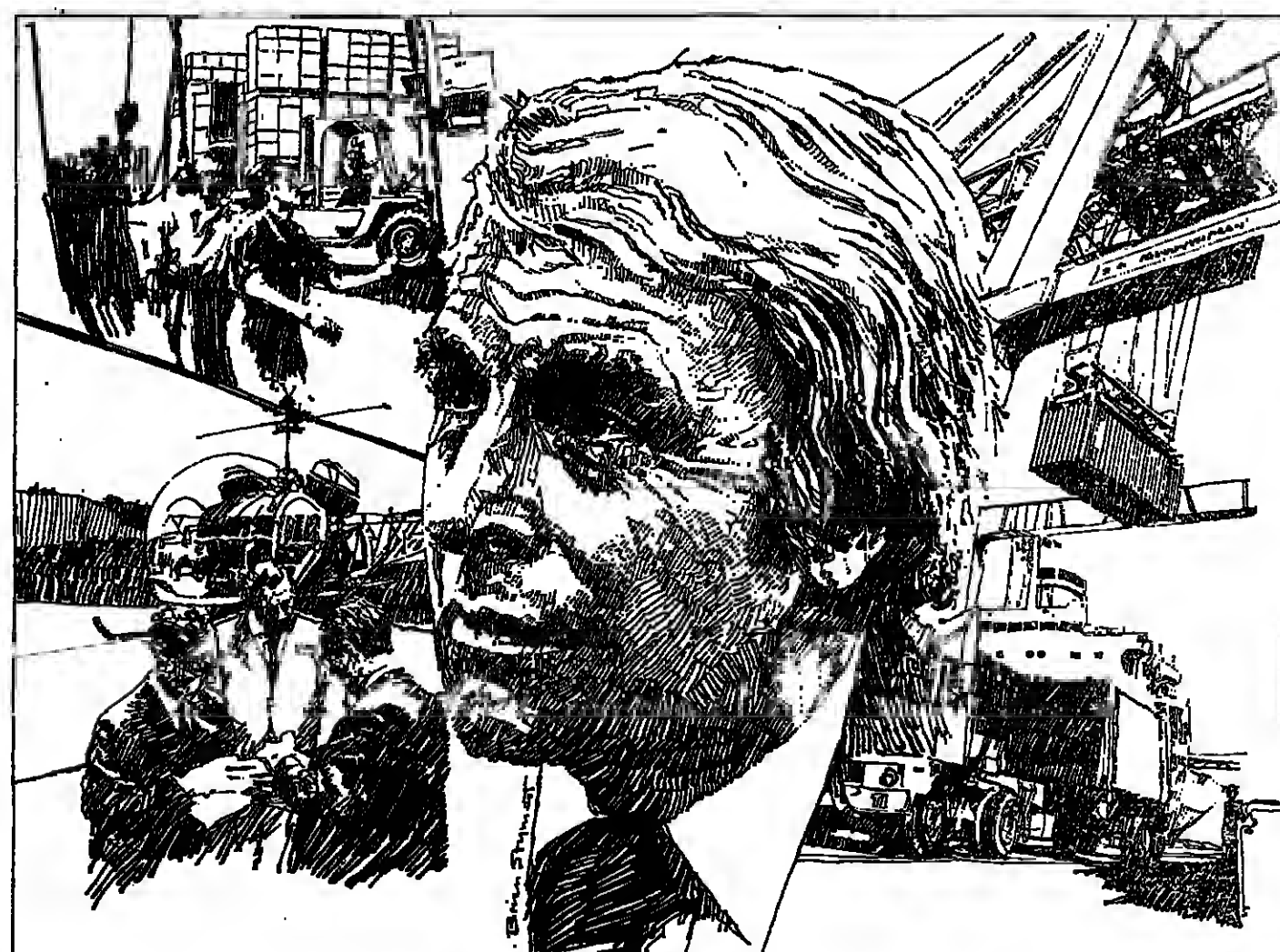
In the bond market, the government's \$250 million of 8-per-cent bonds were priced at 100.2 to yield 7.85 per cent in five years; its \$250 million of 7 1/2-year bonds were pegged at 100 with an 8.2-per-cent coupon, and its \$250 million of 5 1/2-per-cent bonds were priced at 99.75 to return 8.65 per cent in 20 years.

Those yields were about 0.18, 0.32 and 0.45 percentage point, respectively, higher than returns on comparable U.S. Treasury issues, but they were at least 0.4 and 0.25 percentage point lower than rates by other foreign government and Canadian province bonds, respectively, available in the U.S. market.

## Outlays Below Budget in W. Germany in '77

BONN, March 23 (AP-DJ)—West German federal expenditures totaled 170,912 billion deutsche marks in 1977 compared with budgeted spending of 171,386 billion DM but up by 5.7 per cent from expenditures in 1976, the Finance Ministry reports.

Total federal income totaled 143,716 billion DM compared with a budgeted 150,163 billion DM.



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## Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, head office of Republic National Bank of New York, U.S. subsidiary of the Trade Development Bank Holding Group. The 52nd largest bank in the United States, ranked by order of deposits, Republic is one of America's fastest-growing financial institutions.

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- 12 Month - Stock				- 12 Month - Stock				- 12 Month - Stock			
High	Low	Div in 8 Yrs	P/E Ratio	High	Low	Div in 8 Yrs	P/E Ratio	High	Low	Div in 8 Yrs	P/E Ratio
13	20	0.00	14	10	20	0.00	14	10	20	0.00	14

NEW YORK, March 23. — Cash U.S. Commodity Prices

European Markets		—NOMINAL—		May		Jun					
May	163.35	163.35	160.25	160.70	+3.35	Jun	46.00	46.15	45.40	45.90	—
Jul	157.20	157.30	154.00	154.25	+2.70	Jul	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50	—
Oct	153.00	154.00	150.00	150.25	+2.18	Oct	54.00	55.00	54.18	55.00	—

KLIM	127	Rank Org	2.40	271.400	17 1/2 + %	Mar	59.50	59.50	59.10	59.50	+0.40
Nat Nederl	—	Royal Dutch	45.90	271.400	17 1/2 + %	May	60.00	60.20	59.60	59.90	+0.40
Pakhoed	35.50	R T Z	1.86	232.380	15 1/4 - 1/4	Jul	61.10	61.20	60.60	60.90	+0.30
				162.100	15 1/4 - 1/4						+0.30

Sales: March 34; May 127; Jul 129;  
 16: Feb 151; March 5; May 0; July 4;  
 Open interest: March 108; May 5

Hoboken	2,180	Bastogi	426	New highs	45	23	Nov	112.25	112.25	111.00	111.70	-0.20			
Petrofina	3,828	ERBA	655	New lows	22	21	Jan	95.20	95.50	93.75	94.80	-1.10			
Ph Gevaert	1,264		171				Mar	92.00	92.00	91.10	92.00	-1.00			

Hoechst	130.60	All. Alcolac	84	Transportation	12.93	12.80	12.88	+0.01	Jul	59.11	59.15	57.57	58.00	-1.17
Hoesch	46.30	Alimentaire	253.90						Oct	60.60	60.65	59.10	60.10	-1.03
Karlstadt	301	Aquitaine	200						Dec	61.25	61.30	59.62	60.72	-0.89

**NYSE Index**

**London Commodities**

Kauchof	211.50	Bar	1,486	FROB INDEX						Mar	62.01	62.50	62.60	61.91	-0.71
KHO	176.50	Carratow	150	High	Low	Close	N.C.	My	62.70	62.76	62.59	62.45	-0.70	(Figures in sterling per metric ton)	
Lithuania	108.00	Cin Lafarge	222	49.84	49.87	49.84	-0.03	Jul	63.08	63.03	63.00	62.85	-0.60	March 21, 1972	
		Cin. Brancip		Commodity											

Manneberg	168.50	CGE	113	Chemical	57.20	57.20	57.20	-0.05	Sales: 7,851	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Metallgesellschaft	316	CGE	329.80	Industrials	53.13	53.09	53.13	+0.06	2-bid			(Bid-Ask)	(Close)
Nackermann	112.50	CGE	122	Transportation	39.51	39.40	39.51	+0.09					
		CGE	122	Utilities	39.51	39.40	39.51	+0.09					

RWE New	184	Cc	396		N.Y. SILVER (5,000 Troy oz; cents per troy oz)	SUGAR			
Schering	242	Ferodo	398			May 705	100.25	104.40-104.60	106.30-106.50
Siemens	283	Imetal	58.05			Airt 109	104.90	106.00-106.10	104.55-104.65
		I-Crinal	613						

Thyssen	127.50	22.50	Apr	524.00	524.00	524.00	529.90	+3.60	Oct	112.30	178	112.25-112.30	107.95-108.00
Mach Bull	175	1,280	May	527.00	524.00	525.00	533.50	+3.60	Dec	115.25	111.80	115.25-115.35	111.55-111.60
Vario	106.30	214.00	Jul	524.00	521.00	522.00	521.00	+3.60	Nov	110.90	110.90	110.90-110.95	110.90-110.95

Volkswagen	213.90	Modelines	175	Mar. 22	124,346	241,827	1,171	Sep	542.00	549.00	547.18	549.00	+3.5	May	722.75	722.45	124.10-124.15	117.50-121.75	
*Ex-div.		Paribas	Unq	Mar. 21	138,856	280,281	1,486	Dec	555.50	561.00	553.00	561.30	+3.50	Aug	125.45	-	157	-127.90	120.50-124.15

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Nov 27	151.50	Oct 26	573.00
Nov 28	151.50	Oct 27	573.00
Nov 29	151.50	Oct 28	573.00
Nov 30	151.50	Oct 29	573.00
Dec 1	151.50	Oct 30	573.00
Dec 2	151.50	Oct 31	573.00
Dec 3	151.50	Nov 1	573.00
Dec 4	151.50	Nov 2	573.00
Dec 5	151.50	Nov 3	573.00
Dec 6	151.50	Nov 4	573.00
Dec 7	151.50	Nov 5	573.00
Dec 8	151.50	Nov 6	573.00
Dec 9	151.50	Nov 7	573.00
Dec 10	151.50	Nov 8	573.00
Dec 11	151.50	Nov 9	573.00
Dec 12	151.50	Nov 10	573.00
Dec 13	151.50	Nov 11	573.00
Dec 14	151.50	Nov 12	573.00
Dec 15	151.50	Nov 13	573.00
Dec 16	151.50	Nov 14	573.00
Dec 17	151.50	Nov 15	573.00
Dec 18	151.50	Nov 16	573.00
Dec 19	151.50	Nov 17	573.00
Dec 20	151.50	Nov 18	573.00
Dec 21	151.50	Nov 19	573.00
Dec 22	151.50	Nov 20	573.00
Dec 23	151.50	Nov 21	573.00
Dec 24	151.50	Nov 22	573.00
Dec 25	151.50	Nov 23	573.00
Dec 26	151.50	Nov 24	573.00
Dec 27	151.50	Nov 25	573.00
Dec 28	151.50	Nov 26	573.00
Dec 29	151.50	Nov 27	573.00
Dec 30	151.50	Nov 28	573.00
Dec 31	151.50	Nov 29	573.00
Jan 1	151.50	Nov 30	573.00
Jan 2	151.50	Dec 1	573.00
Jan 3	151.50	Dec 2	573.00
Jan 4	151.50	Dec 3	573.00
Jan 5	151.50	Dec 4	573.00
Jan 6	151.50	Dec 5	573.00
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Jan 9	151.50	Dec 8	573.00
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Jan 18	151.50	Dec 17	573.00
Jan 19	151.50	Dec 18	573.00
Jan 20	151.50	Dec 19	573.00
Jan 21	151.50	Dec 20	573.00
Jan 22	151.50	Dec 21	573.00
Jan 23	151.50	Dec 22	573.00
Jan 24	151.50	Dec 23	573.00
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Dec 11		1.83	310000	257.00	
BICC		1.83			
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## China 1 China 1 China 1

**When doing business in  
Holland, use the bank that  
knows the business inside out.**

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED



<b>DOWN</b>	<b>UPWARDS</b>
1 Jefferson,—of Monticello	40 Indo-Chinese group
2 Landing area; Nov., 1942	41 Device used on larvae
3 Gossip's interest	42 Word with bank, choice or party
4 One who cries wolf	43 Traps for mackerel
5 He screams for tears he esteems	44 Monkey puzzle, e.g.
6 Eugean "Misérables"	45 Class of type
7 Oslo V.I.P.	46 Confess or profess
8 "Spartacus" sculptor	47 South Sea Islands food
9 Napoleon and Wellington	48 Abbr. after a list of names
10 Nobelist in Medicine; 1944	49 Vehicle for hack work
11 Spy who was not	50 Actor Bates
	51 Item sent to a D.J.

	C	N		O	F	
LAUREY.....	10	30	Overcast	MADRID.....	10 01	Clear
LESTERMAN.....	7	45	Shower	MIAMI.....	30 77	Clear
LEWIS.....	10	30	Clear	MONTECARLO.....	30 77	Overcast
MEIN.....	11	25	Overcast	MONTREAL.....	-3 21	Variable
MERUT.....	12	30	Storm	MOSCOW.....	2 30	Overcast
MILANO.....	12	30	Clear	MUNICH.....	12 30	Clear
BERLIN.....	3	37	Rain	NEW YORK.....	15 64	Cloudy
BRUSSELS.....	8	40	Cloudy	NICE.....	14 69	Cloudy
BUCAREST.....	8	44	Cloudy	OSLO.....	19 59	Snow
BUDAPEST.....	8	44	Cloudy	PARIS.....	10 65	Overcast
CASABLANCA.....	17	63	Storm	PRAGUE.....	2 36	Snow
COPENHAGEN.....	1	34	Snow	ROME.....	28 36	Rain
COSTA MESA.....	1	34	Clear	SAN FRANCISCO.....	10 65	Overcast
DUBLIN.....	7	45	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM.....	-3 28	Overcast
DUNDEE.....	6	43	Shower	TEHRAN.....	19 65	Clear
FLORENCE.....	8	46	Cloudy	TEX. A.V.I.....	28 64	Clear
FRANKFURT.....	8	46	Cloudy	TULSA.....	28 64	Clear
GENEVA.....	4	45	Rain	VENICE.....	8 46	Overcast
HELSINKI.....	-3	27	Snow	WARSAW.....	8 30	Clear
HONOLULU.....	10	30	Overcast	WASHINGTON.....	10 65	Overcast
LOS ANGELES.....	20	66	Clear	ZURICH.....	8 30	Cloudy
LONDON.....	18	69	Overcast			
LONDON.....	8	44	Shower			

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canadian at 1900 GMT, other at 1900 GMT.)

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